

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.

T H E W A R I N T H E T R A N S V A A L.

SEE PAGE 174.



HOW THE BOERS BECOME GOOD MARKSMEN.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Hungershall Park Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major-General Parkinson, of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, the wife of Sydney Albert Ayre, of Bristol, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 1, 1880, at Guayacan, Chili, Robert William Leighton, to Mary Agnes, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis, of Guayacan, Coquimbo, Chili.

On the 9th inst., at All Saints', Clapham Park, by the Rev. C. J. Ord, William Frank, youngest son of the late John Girvan, of Clapham Park, to Louisa Christina Lynne, only daughter of the late F. W. Engle, of Frankfurt. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moule, Robert, eldest son of T. Dunman, Esq., of Bournemouth, late Chief Commissioner of Police of the Straits Settlements, to H. Edith, second surviving daughter of W. Nugent Coates, Esq., Fernleigh, Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 15th ult., at Surinam, Pauline, beloved wife of Julius Barnett, of Surinam Kutch, Guiana.

On the 10th inst., at her residence, Villa Bianca, Bath, in her 81st year, Eliza Marian Prendergast, eldest daughter of the late Francis Prendergast, Esq., of Dublin, for many years Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

On the 13th inst., at Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, London, Lucy Carpenter, widow of the late John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy, Tavistock, Devon, aged 74.

On the 11th inst., at Farham Lodge, Ballybrack, county Dublin, aged 78, the Rev. Decimus Wm. Preston, M.A., son of the late William Preston, Judge of Appeal, and the Hon. Frances Dorothea Preston, daughter of John Evans, fifth Lord Carbery.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20.

Sexagesima. Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867. Pope Leo XIII. elected, 1878. Morning Lessons: Gen. iii.; Matt. xxvii. 27-57. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii.; Rom. iv. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 3 p.m., Rev. B. F. Smith.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

The Prince of Wales's Levée, St. James's, 2 p.m. Moon's last quarter, 7.30 p.m. Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Rev. John Cain on the Kois or Ghond Tribes of Central India). London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Hodgson on Art among the Ancient Greeks). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on the Development of Styles of Architecture).

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. am Ende on Girder Bridges). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Bartle Frere on the Union of the Various Portions of British South Africa).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. V. Holmes on the Permian, Triassic, and Liassic Rocks of the Carlisle Basin; Professor W. J. Sollas on the Astroconia Granti from Canada). Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Fathers of English Church Music).

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. Cambridge term divides at midnight. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Power on the History of Drawing-room Music). Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. London Institution, 7 p.m. (Captain Abney on One Aspect of Colour). Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Thirteenth-Century Architecture—Italy).

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m. Hare-hunting ends. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain S. Long on the Tactics of Naval Blockade). Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt). Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m. next morning.	
Feb. 19	30.13	31.7	26.8	76	4	40.2	31.3	KNW. NW.	252	0.000
20	29.705	32.9	31.4	95	10	45.7	26.2	KNW. S.	431	0.405
21	29.286	45.8	35.5	70	6	50.0	42.0	WSW. WNW.	697	0.000
22	29.657	42.7	35.2	77	7	45.6	40.5	WSW. KNW. ESE.	341	0.420
23	29.334	41.1	38.2	82	8	51.0	40.2	SW. WSW.	586	0.135
24	29.422	35.2	28.0	77	8	42.0	33.9	SW. N. NW.	358	0.400
25	30.029	35.1	25.8	72	4	41.0	30.8	SW. XNW.	220	0.000

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.870	29.977	29.200	29.718	29.979	29.088	29.020
Temperature of Air	32.9	32.9	45.0	43.0	49.8	39.2	31.6
Temperature of Evaporation	31.8	32.10	44.0	39.2	47.9	37.9	31.6
Direction of Wind	KNW.	ESE.	WSW.	KNW.	SW.	NNE.	KNW.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL
(Tenth Season), ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely (to conclude at a quarter past Five). Vocalist, Miss Orridge. Solo, 6a.; Bachelors, 2a.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 20, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings; and 26, Old Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

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WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

The present political crisis is, we will not say unexampled, but it certainly throws upon the Cabinet a weight and variety of responsibilities, and, we may add, upon the British public cogent reasons for self-restraint and forbearance greater than has been felt for many years past. It would seem as if action in every part of the world turned out just the reverse of what we both intend and wish. Nowhere do we find ground for complete satisfaction. We want to confer a lasting benefit upon Ireland, and we are compelled to preface remedial legislation by stringent arts of coercion. We want to gain the confidence and ensure the prosperity of her Majesty's subjects in South Africa, and the very position in which we have placed the Colonial Governments there has been turned against us with an obvious view of defeating our good intentions. We want to keep clear of "little wars" with savage or semi-savage foes—and lo! we are threatened with new Ashantee hostilities. We should be glad to get out of Afghanistan without any breach of national honour, but it is even at this moment doubtful, notwithstanding the obvious and declared decision of the Government, whether we shall be able to give complete effect to the policy we have resolved upon. It is comparatively easy to get many threads into a tangle. It is far more difficult and demands a far greater force of patience to disentangle them. The reversal of a policy that has been steadily prosecuted for some years is not so easy as quick but by no means profound thinkers are apt to imagine. They who undertake the task in obedience to the call of the nation, and who understand all that the task comprehends or should comprehend, are sure of encountering hosts of practical difficulties which must be trying not only to their temper, but to their capacity. So it is just now. Her Majesty's Ministers resemble men who have to cut their way from a dangerous to a safer and more salubrious region, through a dense jungle. Legions of obstruction, not necessarily meant to retard their progress, have to be removed. They are the growth—we might almost call them the natural growth—of influences which have been at work within a few years past. They are the outcome of wrong principles for the adoption of which no one in particular, and no political party in particular, can be held exclusively or culpably answerable; but the effect is that it takes a long time and asks for great labour to get rid of intervening difficulties; and the disposition of mind in which they are to be encountered

should be largely tinged by caution, foresight, and indomitable patience.

The country has not immediately reached all the advantage which it had expected from the new rules of Parliamentary debate. There appears to be a more definite prospect than heretofore of the exclusion, throughout the present Session, of almost every other legislative change save such as may relate to that portion of her Majesty's Dominions which lies on the other side of St. George's Channel. Ireland is likely enough to engross nearly the whole of the attention of the House of Commons during the present year. Of course, financial arrangements must be made, and must occupy some considerable proportion of the time of the House. But, looking to the slow progress of the coercive measures and to the discussions which will necessarily arise upon the details of the promised Land Bill, there would seem to be but scant probability of the English and Scotch measures recommended in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session being placed upon the Statute Book before the prorogation. We must make up our minds, we fear, to this result. If it should have the effect of clearing the Parliamentary programme for some time to come of Irish business deemed to be "urgent," it will not be impossible to acquiesce in the disappointing exigency of the occasion. The British people will, we cannot doubt, await, not willingly indeed, but with measured dissatisfaction, till the stage is cleared for action in relation to Imperial reforms contemplated at the General Election. From all that appears to the contrary, they are practising, with admirable persistency, the grace of self-denial which, though sorely tried, is not yet worn out. We will not, we do not, anticipate its sudden collapse. It would prove—and thoughtful people of all classes are aware that it would prove—a serious misfortune to the country should continued provocation be successful in rousing the British mind to headstrong indignation. This, however, is the less likely, because the opposition offered to the Coercion Bills by the Home-Rule Members is not now obviously made for purposes of obstruction. It may be, and, in some individual cases, no doubt, is the dictate of patriotism, mistaken as we cannot help thinking that patriotism is in the course which it has decided to take. The motive, whatever be the legitimate means by which it would make itself felt, is not only respectable, but respected, and there will be a general preference of the substantial freedom of debate which yet remains to the House, to any further authoritative interference with it, which may possibly save some time now, but which would certainly be followed, no long while hence, by grave political embarrassments.

But it is not only Imperial legislation, but Imperial rule, which taxes what we may call the staying power of the British people. That affair in the Transvaal is beyond measure vexing. We have to do what we could wish were not to be done in order to gain a point which in the end we are far from willing to yield. Valuable lives are being sacrificed in a conflict which can end only in one way. In taking the steps which are deemed absolutely essential to the vindication of our national honour and supremacy, we are creating wide discontents, and, perhaps, not far distant difficulties, the upshot of which we shrink from considering. The actual state of affairs in South Africa is, here and there, enlivened by a ray of hope. But the perils which beset the domination of the English-speaking class in that part of the world, are neither few nor of trifling moment. To say nothing of the actual and sanguinary struggle going on in the Transvaal, there are also to be apprehended some outbreak of sympathetic aggression on the part of the Orange Free State, the certain disaffection of Colonists of Dutch descent all over the country, the censure of Hollanders and their kin nearer home, and that general political confusion and distrust which act as a fatal blight of the prosperity and tranquillity of the territories where they prevail. Perhaps the lesson now being read to us, harsh as it sounds during the process, may serve to impress upon the British mind some considerations which it has been too apt to forget. Self-respect—more easily than we have thought—has slidden into self-esteem, and self-esteem has claimed and exercised rights incompatible with some of those which belong equally to other nations. Our tone might have been less self-asserting, and our action less aggressive, without in any way impairing the manliness or vigour of our policy. A man with whom everyone quarrels should search for the cause of the phenomenon at home as well as abroad—at home even more than abroad. Colonial troubles are in many cases only the echoes of Imperial high-handedness. There is even now some tendency to assume an overbearing mien where English rights are judged of in competition with other people's rights. It is a habit we have got into—easily enough accounted for, but not easily justified. All this, in so far as it is true, tends to enforce moderation of temper in the view of immediate disappointments and foreseen difficulties. We must accept, as best we may, the troublesome affairs which environ us. They will assume a lighter aspect to hope, than they do to indignation; and we must learn to judge those to whom we have committed the responsibility of reducing something like chaos to order, by standards of comparison drawn from the better, and not the coarser, qualities of human nature.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It seems only yesterday; but it must be in reality more than five-and-thirty years ago since that, at the old Princess's Theatre, I saw a burlesque extravaganza, written by Albert Smith, and called "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." In one of the scenes Paul Bedford, who was the Wicked Magician, said to Miss Emma Stanley (or it might have been *vice versa*), on some matter referring to a letter, "I'll write in black and white;" to which the other made answer, "Don't. If you do, your letter in the post will sure be re(a)d." This not very subtle pun was received every night with a roar of indignant approbation. There was tremendous excitement just then about the opening of the letters of political refugees in England (notably the correspondence of the late Joseph Mazzini, by order of the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir James Graham, of Netherby). Mr. Punch took the popular or anti-letter-opening side in the controversy which arose from those indefensible proceedings on the part of the Home Secretary, and in one of John Leech's cartoons exhibited Sir James, covered with mud, as "Peel's Dirty Little Boy."

And now, lo! in the year 1881, with an advanced Liberal Administration in power, the Home Secretary again claims to exercise (if he see fit so to do) the right which he undoubtedly possesses under the Act of Parliament of spying into the private correspondence of politically suspected persons. It is a very sorry trade; and to hear of its being carried on must be to the majority of right-thinking Englishmen simply detestable. I suppose, however, that, under existing and lamentably exceptional circumstances, it is inevitable that Sir William Harcourt should be confirmed in the statutory powers of inquisitorial investigation vested in him.

But I read in a leading article on the question in a morning contemporary—"The British Government, it was stated, considering the extent to which British interests were involved in the maintenance of peace, issued, on their own judgment, but not at the suggestion of any foreign Power, a warrant to open and detain M. Mazzini's letters. Neither the letters themselves nor any facts in them likely to compromise any person were communicated to any foreign Power; but with these reserves the information was used so as to help in the prevention of insurrectionary expeditions." Unless my political memory plays me woefully false, the foregoing is not by any means an accurate statement. The British Government, if I rightly remember, opened M. Mazzini's correspondence at the direct instigation and solicitation, of the then Neapolitan Minister. The information gathered from the letters thus tampered with was communicated to the abominably despotic Government of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (long since satisfactorily "squelched"), and that information led directly to the arrest, trial, and judicial murder of the two brave and patriotic sons of Admiral Bandiera. The letter-opening cases thus materially differ. Sir James Graham was willingly lending a helping hand to a foreign tyrant of the most loathsome order. Sir William Harcourt is only intent on combating domestic conspiracy. But he had best open as few private letters as possible. In my time, I have heard the British Lion roar, in his most significant manner, only twice: once when authority proposed to deprive him of his Sunday beer: the second time when authority tried to lock him out of Hyde Park. The suspicion that his letters were being systematically tampered with in a "Chambre Noire" of the General Post Office would be just the thing to make him roar again, and somewhat furiously.

"A Briton" writes, in terms slightly too complimentary to be quoted textually, to ask me to "dig up" out of my vocabulary, and offer to the public, an English word as a substitute for the French term "clôture," which the Press has lately thrust upon its readers. "I think," adds "A Briton," "you would be doing our language a signal service by using your influence in stemming the tide of foreign words which is threatening to submerge the Saxon individuality of our national tongue."

As it happens, there is no necessity for digging deeply into any vocabulary in order to find an accepted English word as a substitute for "clôture." Turn up any English dictionary of repute, and you will find the word "closure." I find it in the "Library Dictionary" (Collins, London and Glasgow, 1871). "Closure, act of shutting or closing; that which closes or shuts; that which incloses or confines; end, conclusion." Then turn up Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare" (London, Bickers, 1879), and you will find that the Bard of All Time uses "closure" in the sense both of inclosing and of ending. In "Richard III.," act iii., scene 3, we read:—

O, Pomfret, Pomfret! O, thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls,
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death.

In "Titus Andronicus," act v., scene 1, occurs "closure" in the sense of conclusion or "clôture."

The poor remainder of Andronicus
Will, hand in hand, all headlong cast us down,
And on the ragged stones beat forth our brains,
And make a mutual closure of our house.

"Closure" should surely be good enough for the politicians in or out of Parliament. Unfortunately for the strong "Saxon" sympathies of "A Briton," the good old English and Shakspearean word "closure" is obviously derived from the Latin *clausura*—*claudere*, to shut. And does not "A Briton," while pleading the "Saxon" cause, use many words of manifest foreign derivation. He writes "vocabulary"—why not "word-book"? "substitute," why not "other" or "same meaning"? "signal service," why not "strong help"? "language," why not "speech"? "individuality" (which is scarcely a legitimate English word at all), why not "self-likeness"? "submerge," why not "drown"? "national," why not "folks"? An immense

amount of nonsense is talked and written every year about the "Saxon individuality" of that curiously compound speech, the modern English language. Do the panegyrist of "the well of English undefiled" wish that our schoolmasters should exercise their scholars in the Saxon monk Cædmon, or of Adhelm of Malmesbury; or are we to accept as a model for English writing in the Victorian era the English of Chaucer, of which one third is French; and which nine out of ten tolerably educated young Englishmen and Englishwomen are unable to read without the use of a glossary? Only tell us what example we are to follow (I am pleading on behalf of my juniors: myself am past praying for) and we will strive to follow it. Only, it is hard to be hanged for breaking the law, when that law has not been laid down.

An esteemed friend, writing from New Orleans, under date of the twenty-fifth of January, tells me that the Crescent City had been thrown into a frenzy of delight in consequence of a heavy snowstorm. Such an event as snow "lying" had not been known in the pleasant capital of Louisiana for five-and-twenty years. The male population, high and low, of the city improved the opportunity by turning out into the streets and organising snow-balling tournaments; the children of the public schools mustered in their hundreds—it might almost be said in their thousands, since the vast majority of American boys and girls attend the common schools—in Lafayette-square; and the balconies were thronged with ladies who, with their own dainty hands, flung icy pellets at their male acquaintances on the side-walk below. It was the Carnival of Rome transplanted (a little before its time) to the shores of the Mississippi, with snow-balls instead of confetti for pelting purposes.

My correspondent (an enthusiastic Southerner) describes as exquisitely beautiful the spectacle of the snow garlanding and festooning the tropical vegetation in the public squares and garden villas (they remind you of the villas of old Pompeii) of New Orleans. The oranges, smiling golden in the midst of an environment of snow, looked like "delicious confections of Hesperidan fruit and ice-cream," and each dark green leaf of the magnolia formed a cup for snow, reminding one of the magnolia's own beauteous flowers in full bloom. Well; what is one man's meat is another man's poison. At precisely the time when the hospitable and simple-minded folk of Louisiana were exulting in unwonted snow, we were grumbling our sores and inveighing our fiercest against the scandalous apathy and carelessness of the metropolitan vestries in allowing the streets to remain barricaded by snow.

The exultation of the New Orleanists did not, unfortunately, last very long. Within the last few days the Atlantic cable has brought us the unpleasant intelligence that the waters of the Mississippi, swollen by a sudden thaw and lashed to fury by a storm, have broken through the embankment called the Levee at New Orleans, and laid five hundred "squares" or *insule* of the city under water. I have since heard that the inundation is subsiding, and that fifteen thousand labourers have been set to work to mend the broken-down Levee. That protection against inundation is, indeed, always needed, seeing that the entire site of the city of New Orleans is itself below the level of the Mississippi. It is a pity that the town cannot be raised bodily, as Chicago was, by means of jack-screws. But then the city on Lake Michigan has some foundations. The city of Manon L'Escarot and the Chevalier Desgrieux has none. Dig from two to three feet deep, and the soil reached is semi-fluid. If you die in New Orleans, you cannot be buried there. Your remains must be deposited above ground in one of a series of brick or stone cells superposed on each other to a height of eight or ten feet. Each cell holds one coffin, and the narrow entrance to the receptacle is hermetically sealed so soon as the funeral rites are over. The popular name for these curious "columbaria" is at once ghastly and droll. They are called "ovens."

The new "Falstaff Club" to be soon opened in the historic edifice once known as "Evans's," in the Piazzas, Covent Garden, is in steady course of organisation, and, carefully and appreciatively managed, will prove, I hope, a brilliant social success. On Tuesday a largely attended meeting was held of the Honorary Provisional Committee of the Club; Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P. (who is one of the Trustees), in the chair. The Provincial Committee proceeded to elect a Working Committee; among the members of which I note the names—adequately representative of "Society," Science, Art, Letters, Music, and the Drama—of Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Londesborough, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Keate, R.A., Major Wallace Carpenter, Captain Clarkson, Captain Marcward, R.N., Captain Percy Hewitt, Major de Winton, Mr. Wentworth Cole, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. Charles Kelly, Mr. John Radcliff, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, and Mr. Phil Morris, A.R.A. Ten more gentlemen, representing the interests of music, literature, science, and art, will be speedily added to the Working Committee.

A better locality for the new club (applications for membership of which already exceed six hundred) than the Piazzas, Covent Garden, and the fine old mansion which was once the town house of Admiral Russell, of Cape La Hogue fame; it would be difficult to select. The grand music-hall, so long known as "Evans's," is to be fitted with a new stage and proscenium, and will serve as a theatre in which the club, à l'instar of the celebrated "Cercle des Mirlitons" at Paris, propose to give occasional amateur dramatic performances, concerts, and other entertainments of an artistic and festive kind. To some of these symposia members will be allowed to introduce—with the sanction and with the strictest scrutiny of the committee—the ladies of their family or their friendly circle. Several Dragons, I believe (trained by Argus of the Hundred Eyes, a former Grand Inquisitor of the Holy Office), and many ex-Lady

Patronesses of Almack's will watch over the unimpeachability of the arrangements made for the occasional invitation of ladies to the Falstaff Club. Similar Draconian precautions are taken by the committees of the great clubs of New York and San Francisco, in the festivities of which ladies, from time to time, mingle without the slightest inconvenience arising.

In the current number of *Temple Bar* there is one of the tenderest and most touching of prose idylls that I have read for a very long time. It is called "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe," and is from the accomplished pen of Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres, the authoress, among other pleasant contributions to literature, of that charming art-story, "Lisa's Love." "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe" is only the story of an inoffensive little old maid who once in her life and during a few fleeting hours revels in the day-dream of being loved. It is but a day-dream, more's the pity, and leaves nothing behind but a poor bouquet of faded flowers. "But who," asks Lady Lindsay, "can sympathise with a romantic heart that is no longer young?" I must venture to point out that this savours slightly of begging the question. Everybody, at least, who reads "Poor Miss Brackenthorpe" must sympathise with the romantic heart (although it is no longer young) of that lorn spinster. Cruel only to be kind, Lady Lindsay kills "poor Miss Brackenthorpe," within a year of her disappointment, by heart disease.

But if no one grieved, no one benefited, for poor Miss Brackenthorpe had but little property to will away. A friend in New South Wales received a quaint old ring, the Greys a silver teapot, a cousin in Hampshire a few other trifling legacies. One of the said cousin's daughters, a happy-faced girl of eighteen, became the possessor of the spinster's little writing-desk, an old-fashioned thing of rosewood. It was empty of all papers, except a few unimportant notes; but one day as the girl lifted the lid somewhat roughly a secret spring gave way, and an inner drawer was suddenly disclosed. Within the drawer lay a bunch of withered wild flowers, so dried up that they cracked and fell to pieces at the first touch. Tied to them was a piece of paper, whereon was written in bold manly characters:

"For Miss Brackenthorpe; a peace-offering."

Do you remember the silky lock, wrapped up in tissue paper, that was found in the escritoire of Swift? "Only a Woman's hair."

I saw the other day the mezzotint engraving from Mr. J. M. Whistler's very noble full-length sitting portrait of Thomas Carlyle. The portrait is among the very finest that Mr. Whistler has ever painted. It is full of breadth, simplicity, and quiet strength, and is wholly devoid of eccentricity or mannerism. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall; and I should be glad to learn that this striking yet refined presentment of the Sage of Chelsea had been acquired either by the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was one of the trustees, or the University of Edinburgh, of which he had been Lord Rector, or the London Library, in the Presidency of which he succeeded the late Lord Clarendon. I should be sorry to learn that the Americans had snapped up and carried off in triumph to the land where Ralph Waldo Emerson first made the writings of the author of "Sartor Resartus" known the finest effigy of the Sage of Chelsea that pictorial art has produced. His rugged and strongly marked features lent themselves, on the other hand, excellently well to the purposes of the camera; and there are some simply wonderful photographs of him extant: notably the one by Elliot and Fry, an engraving of which forms the frontispiece to the "Sartor" in the People's Edition of his works.

There has been within the past week a conference of English authors and publishers on the subject of American copyright; nay, to judge from a somewhat cloudy paragraph in the *Times*, there have been two Copyright Conferences. One of these meetings was attended, I read, by Lord Houghton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. William Smith, Messrs. Browning, Wilkie Collins, Froude, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, G. O. Trevelyan, and some representatives of the great book-selling firms. Most, if not all, of the authors named are members of the Athenæum Club; and, for aught I know, the Conference itself may have taken place within the walls of the august establishment at the south-east corner of Pall-mall. The other Conference, at which I was present, was held on Saturday last, at the rooms of the Asiatic Society in Albemarle-street. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., was in the chair; and, so far as I could make out, the proceedings were more or less under the auspices of the International Literary Association. Among the gentlemen in the room I think that I recognised Sir Alexander Galt (the Canadian Statesman, and son of the well-known "Blackwood" novelist, John Galt), Messrs. William Gilbert, R. Bagster, G. Manville Fenn, H. Sutherland Edwards, James Payn, George Bentley, Henry Vizetelly, and John Maxwell.

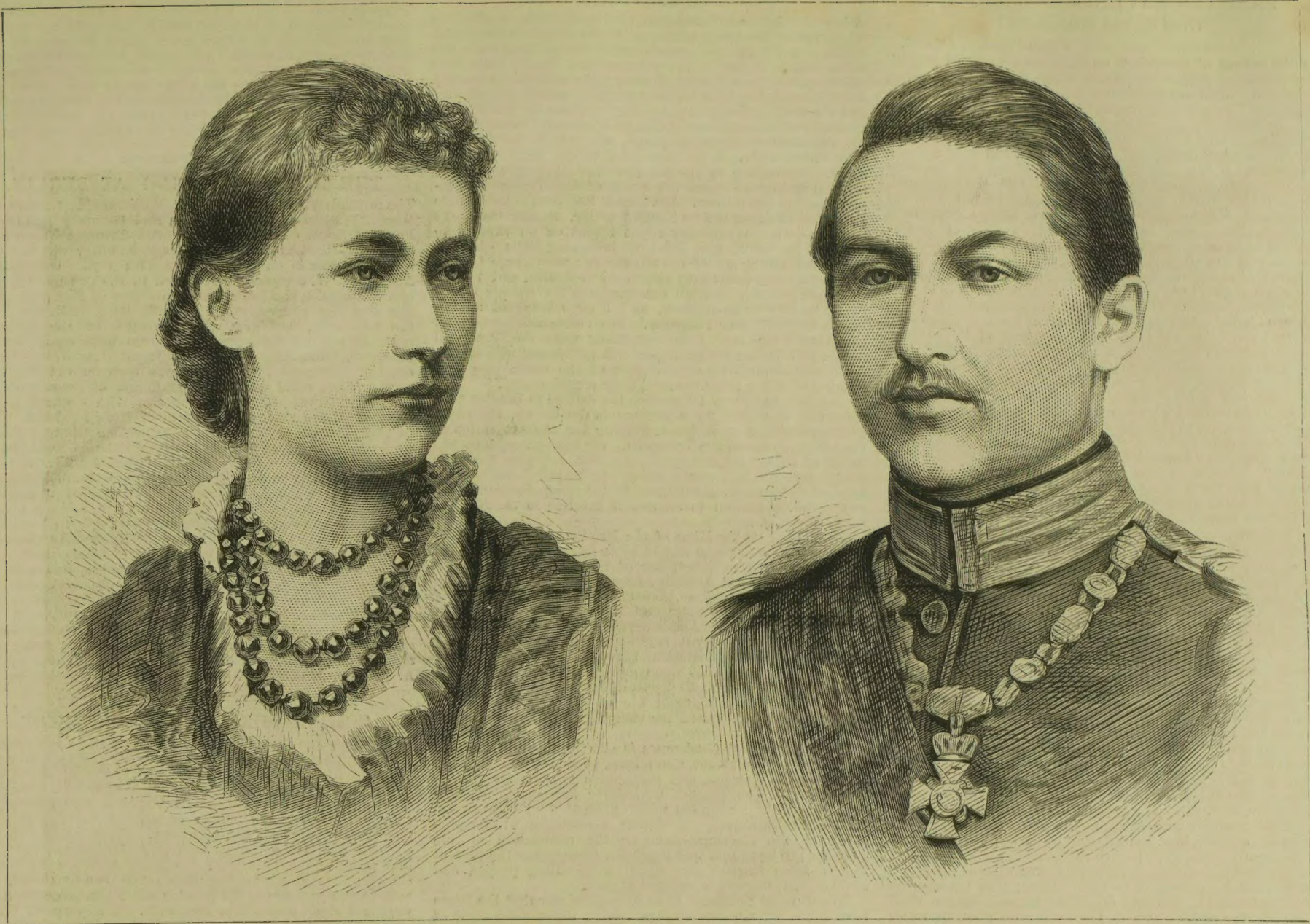
I took no part in the discussion, although an incidental remark which I made across the table to the chairman with reference to the shameless piracy by a New York publisher of some letters which I wrote home last year from the United States crept somehow into the papers. Whether anything of a definite or practical nature will come of the Draft Treaty for providing for a copyright between Great Britain and the United States, I am sure I do not know; but I am disposed to think that it will not come to anything. I doubt whether the Americans have the power, even if they have the will, to enforce the observance of a "Hands off!" policy among their publishing countrymen. I fear that not all the Copyright Treaties possible of execution would discourage Mr. Mac Vanderdecken, of Hoshkosh, Michigan, from pirating George Eliot's novels at fifteen cents a copy, or deter Messrs. Horseleech Brothers, of Potawatamie City, in the State of Ioweyou, from issuing a contraband edition of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" at ten cents. The English author stands to the average American publisher (that there are some honourable exceptions I frankly admit) in about the same relation that the Irish landlord stands towards his tenant—to the tenant's thinking. The former has no rights which the latter feels bound to respect.

G. A. S.



R. Caton Woodville

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PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BERLIN.—SEE PAGE 174.



COMBERMERE ABBEY, CHESHIRE, THE TEMPORARY RESIDENCE OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—SEE PAGE 174.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

In the course of the debate on M. Naquet's Divorce Bill, M. Henri Brisson, with an emphasis which Joseph Prudhomme, Calino, or Guibollard would not have disowned, let fall this phrase—"The re-establishment of divorce would compromise the Republic!" M. Brisson would have been nearer the truth if he had substituted "the forthcoming general elections" for the word "Republic." The Divorce Bill was rejected because it is not imperiously demanded by the majority in the country, and because, if it had been adopted, the clerical party would have made capital out of it amongst the peasants. In France, village households know neither divorce nor separation; in case of incompatibility of temperament blows and cuffs take the place of lawyers and special pleaders. It will probably be years before France will accept the maxim of Erasmus: marriage must be respected as long as it is only a purgatory, and broken as soon as it becomes a hell. M. Emile Zola has favoured us with his opinion on the question. He thinks that the best thing for a married couple to do is to make the best of it. "That depends entirely upon the man and the woman. They must learn to tolerate each other; the cohabitation of two human creatures being most often disagreeable. Life is sad; stupidity and villany exist everywhere. Therefore, we ought to be content with our lot, and to try to improve it as much as possible, to remember above all things that suffering is the same right and left, and that there is consequently no real advantage in attempting to obtain perfect felicity elsewhere." The Parisian lawyers are not of M. Zola's opinion. Indeed, since the rejection of M. Naquet's bill the Palais de Justice is full of gloomy and disappointed men, whose dreams of fortune have been cruelly broken by the negative vote of the Deputies.

Messrs. Parnell, Egan, Biggar, Dillon, Harris, and some other Irish members, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning. Mr. Parnell has been interviewed as to the object of his visit. It is to make Paris the financial centre of the Irish Land League and to install Mr. Patrick Egan as treasurer. Mr. Parnell also intends to warn the French press against the English telegrams which are drawn up by the enemies of the Land League, and to ask them to accept contradictory despatches which Mr. Parnell himself will send. At present, French public opinion has not pronounced either for or against the Irish agitators; the question at issue is not understood. In the account of one of the interviews published in the French papers, Mr. Parnell, when asked if he intended to see Gambetta, replied: "Why should I? He is our enemy. He has dined with the Prince of Wales!"

A committee has been elected for the organisation of the proposed fête in honour of Victor Hugo's eightieth birthday, on Sunday, Feb. 27. The committee, while trusting largely to private initiative and appealing to the Parisians at large for advice and aid, has decided that invitations shall be sent to the departments, so as to give the fête a national character; that a gilded laurel-tree, inscribed with the titles of the poet's works, shall be presented to Victor Hugo; that the cortège shall be formed at the Arc de Triomphe, and thence shall defile past the poet's house in the Avenue d'Eylau, throwing flowers, palm-leaves, and olive-branches. In the afternoon a grand literary matinee, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, will take place at the Trocadéro in honour of Victor Hugo; a commemorative medal will be struck, &c. If the idea of this celebration be only taken up by the Parisian public as it undoubtedly will be, the Victor Hugo fête will be a most imposing and touching ceremony.

There have been so many plays produced during the past week that one almost felt inclined to hire a man, and so see them by proxy, as Nestor Roqueplan, whenever he travelled, used to send his valet Désiré to see the sights of the place and give him an account of them. The most important novelty is Offenbach's posthumous piece, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," which was produced with brilliant success at the Opéra-Comique on Friday. The score is one of the most charming and artistic that Offenbach ever wrote. It is full of variety, of grace, of energy, of poetry. It is a work, maturely reflected, on which Offenbach had been engaged for years, and in which he has placed his whole artist's soul. In some parts of the third act we see what Offenbach might have become as a serious composer if the necessity of living had not forced him to invent operetta. Next in point of success amongst the theatrical novelties comes "Phryné," a charming three-act comedy, or rather *fantasie*, by M. Henri Meilhac, which was produced at the Gymnase last night. The only things Greek in the piece are the costumes. The wit is of the purest modern Parisian quality, and the characters, in spite of their Greek names, are to be met on the boulevards any day. An agreeable comedy, "Madame de Navaret," by MM. Nus and de Courcy, now being played at the Vaudeville, deserves mention; it is honest and pleasing, two qualities not common in these days of naturalism, when more than ever the *demi-monde* has invaded the stage.

The Princess de la Moskowa died last Wednesday. This lady's name has often been mentioned of late. The reader may remember that it was through her refusing to pay some bills signed by her granddaughter, Madame Friedmann de Friedland, that the latter and her husband are now in prison. The Princess de la Moskowa was a daughter of the famous banker, Jacques Laffitte, who owed his fortune to the fact of having picked up a pin in presence of the banker of whom he had just requested employment. The wife of Jacques Laffitte went mad before she gave birth to her daughter the Princess de la Moskowa, who owed her title to her husband, the eldest son of Marshal Ney. The Princess lived in the hotel in the Rue Laffitte which was given to her father by national subscription. Of late years she had become eccentric in her habits and miserly beyond all measure; finally, she refused to let the shops in the buildings which she owned except by the week, in order to receive her rent as quickly as possible. She herself lived in a paltry suite of rooms in the Laffitte Mansion. At night she used to amuse herself by playing bézique with the wife of her door-porter. The immense fortune of the Princess de la Moskowa passes into the hands of her daughter, Madame Lemoyne, formerly Duchesse de Persigny.

The Senate and the Chamber have not caused any violent emotion in the public mind since my last letter. The sittings of both Houses have been devoted to business rather than to party discussion. It is worthy of notice that the twenty-third initiative committee has refused to take into consideration the bill presented by M. Talandier and twenty-three of his colleagues of the Extreme Left with a view to abrogating the law of 1849, which allows the Government to expel foreigners from French territory by a simple administrative measure. The committee believe the law of 1849 to be of the highest utility, and guaranteed against abuse by the control of the press and of public opinion. The Minister of the Interior is of the opinion of the committee, and so, for the present at least, resident foreigners will do well to refrain from interfering in the private affairs of France.

T. C.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A hope of the speedy cessation of this wretched conflict, in which victory can bring neither profit nor honour to the British political and military administration in South Africa, has arisen during the past week. It was stated by the *Daily News* on Wednesday last that on Monday night a despatch reached the Colonial Office from Sir George Colley announcing that he had received overtures of peace from the Boers. The Cabinet Council which met on Tuesday afternoon was engaged in considering these proposals, on which a despatch was within a few hours forwarded to the High Commissioner. According to the *Standard*, her Majesty's Government is willing to grant the Boers of the Transvaal complete local independence. Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, telegraphed on Monday to Mr. Donald Currie, as follows:—"On Wednesday night I sent off an express to Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert, informing them of Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 8th through Sir George Colley. They will have received my letter only yesterday, and I hope they have written to High Commissioner Sir George Colley before to-day or to-morrow, and I cannot expect answer before Wednesday or Thursday. The Volksraad (Free State) meets on Thursday. I do not know what the Transvaal people will do, but I hope a peaceful settlement will soon be made, for a war between any part of the white people of South Africa is a thing dreadful to be contemplated."

A deputation from Amsterdam has arrived in London with the object of presenting a petition to the Queen, signed by 10,300 Dutchmen in Holland, praying for the restoration of the independence of the Transvaal. Sir Henry Ponsonby has informed them that any application with reference to public affairs can only be brought before her Majesty's notice by a responsible Minister. He suggests that the proper course would be for the deputation to address themselves to the Netherlands Minister.

An address to the King of the Belgians in favour of the Transvaal Boers is being signed by the Flemish population of Belgium. It reminds the King of the interest taken by his Majesty in Central and South African affairs, his reception in 1876 of President Burgers, and the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Belgium and the Transvaal Republic, in consequence of which Consuls were mutually appointed. The address says that nobody is better situated than the King to bring about a reconciliation between England and the Transvaal, as nobody has done more for Africa or is more respected by the Court and people of England. The King is, therefore, requested to make use of the means which will appear to him best suited for bringing about a cessation of the war.

An international Conference is shortly to be held of the Transvaal Independence Committee, at which the English, Dutch, Swiss, German, and Portuguese Committees will be represented. The English Committee have made arrangements for holding a public meeting on Monday next, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. A resolution will be proposed at the meeting declaring the annexation of the Transvaal to be unjust and impolitic, deprecating the present war to force English rule upon an unwilling people, and advising that the war be stopped at once.

We learn by telegrams from the seat of war that the Boers have taken up position at Biggarsberg, thirty miles south of Newcastle, to intercept the troops advancing from Natal. The 2nd battalion of the 60th Regiment had encamped in a favourable position at Biggarsberg, and was awaiting the 92nd and 97th Regiments. Fighting was expected upon the arrival of Sir Evelyn Wood, who had gone up from Pietermaritzburg. A telegram received at the War Office from Sir George Colley states that the wounded are generally progressing satisfactorily, but, the wounds being severe, some deaths must occur.

A further report has been received in Natal from Sir W. Owen Lanyon, the Administrator at Pretoria, dated Jan. 14. It repeats the statements already published, that a successful attack was made on Jan. 6 by Colonel Gildes with 400 men on the laager on Reman's river, and that the Boers twice fired on the troops after hoisting the white flag. Major Montagu, at Standerton, reports under date of Jan. 30 that the position is safe, and that he can hold out for two months if necessary.

War Office and Admiralty officials received orders on Saturday to prepare for the dispatch of reinforcements to the Transvaal. The following have been selected:—The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), the 14th Hussars (King's Own), officers and men of the Royal Artillery to the number of 160, 700 infantry from various regiments, and contingents from the Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps.

From the Cape Colony, we have news of a seven days' truce being granted to the Basutos. Sir Hercules Robinson has prevailed on the Colonial Government to promise them generous treatment.

Our illustration of the Transvaal for this week represents two Boers using their skill with the rifle to kill the "bles-bok," a common species of antelope in their country.

OUT WITH THE STAGHOUNDS—CAPTURE OF THE DEER.

For stag-hunting in England there are twelve packs of hounds, headed by "Her Majesty's," whose first meet is Slough, when sportsmen come from Paddington by "special," and all sorts of folk are out, on horseback, foot, and wheels, to see the deer uncared and watch the start. Bloodhounds were formerly used for deer, as we see in the opening of "The Lady of the Lake," but foxhounds of a large breed have now replaced them. In Scotland, where they fall to the rifle instead of the hound, deer are "driven," as described in "Waverley," and in Cooper's "Smuggler," and at greater length by Scrope; and one memorable drive has become historical—namely, the one detailed by Barclay, as given by the Earl of Athol for the amusement of Queen Mary, in 1563, when 360 deer, five wolves, and some roes were, in one day, slain! In olden days this hunting of the stag was so much thought of—the pursuit being then limited to "the upper ten"—that those who illegally followed it were liable, in the reign of King John, and under the Forest Charter, to be punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, even to being "sent to the Plantations for the term of seven years;" and, as though such punishment was not sufficient, it was—owing to the action of "The Waltham Blacks"—increased to a death penalty by George I. Luckily, however, those days are over, and men are at liberty now to follow the stag as freely as fox and otter. Stag-hunting is of two kinds, good and bad, according as the deer is wild or tame. The sport in the former case being confined, for the most part, to these two packs only, the Devon and Somerset—on the Quantock hills, and in the Forest of Exmoor; and in the latter, to the rest of them—to the other ten packs—when the poor tame stag, with his horns removed, for the sake of the hounds, is taken to the meet, and let out of a cart, to give what sport he can, which, beyond the gallop, is not often much, as the same deer being saved at the end of each run—to be repeatedly hunted

becomes so used to his flight that he shows no fear, so goes leisurely when he can. When pressed, however, he will run through sheep, or, if water be handy, will swim up stream, when the scent will be carried below where he went in, and thus the hounds be foiled. But should the pack be too close when he gains the stream, he will "take soil" and stand at bay, when the hounds by the whips are at once drawn off, and he is noosed and safely hobbled by the yeoman prickers or verderers, if the pack is "the Queen's," and with other packs by the huntsman, as we see in the Engraving that we give this week.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BERLIN.

The nuptials of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany and of the Princess Royal of Great Britain, with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, will be celebrated at Berlin on Sunday, the 27th inst. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has arrived in the Prussian Capital, and will furnish this journal with a series of illustrations of the wedding ceremony and the attendant festivities. In the meantime, we give the Portraits of the princely bride and Royal bridegroom, who are both connected by family relationship with the Royal House of Great Britain. Princess Victoria, who was born on Oct. 22, 1858, is the eldest child of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, titular Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who claimed to be King of Denmark upon the death of King Frederick VII., in 1863, but whose claim was superseded by that of Prince Christian, son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now reigning as King Christian IX., who had married the daughter of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, who married a daughter of the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has several children besides Princess Victoria, is brother to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the husband of her Royal Highness Princess Helena of Great Britain; so that the bride, upon this interesting occasion, stands in the relation, by marriage and adoption, of grand-niece to her Majesty Queen Victoria; while the bridegroom is her Majesty's grandson. He was born on Jan. 27, 1859.

Our Portrait of Prince Frederick William is from a photograph by Hermann, Court photographer, of Potsdam; and that of Princess Victoria of Augustenburg, from one by Mr. A. Bassano, of Old Bond-street, London.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, CHESHIRE.

Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, who has, on two or three former occasions, come to England or Ireland and stayed a few weeks, to enjoy the sport of riding after a first-rate pack of foxhounds, arrived in this country on Wednesday last. We present a View of the mansion of Viscount Combermere, in Cheshire, which is the temporary residence of her Majesty during the English hunting season. Combermere Abbey is situated within the county boundary of Cheshire, but only four miles and a half from the Shropshire town of Whitchurch; it is about twelve miles south-west of Crewe, the well-known junction of the London and North-Western Railway, and eight miles from Nantwich. The town of Whitchurch has a few gabled black-and-white old houses, and many old stable-yards that can be seen through slate-coloured folding-doors. These betoken old coaching days, for Whitchurch was a great coaching centre. In the parish church the body of the "mighty Talbot," who figures in "Henry VI.," was lately uncovered in the chancel-tomb where he was laid. This was done during some restorations, and the compact figure, and high, broad brow, and the indications of severe handling, made his remains very interesting. The inevitable massive Queen Anne Mansions, with quoins, Dutch bricks, and stone window-dressings, appear in Whitchurch, and cause one to wonder what could have brought them to such a country town.

The road to Combermere Abbey from Whitchurch is very pleasant; it is over undulating ground, and in some parts well shaded with trees. Just before we turn the road that leads to the lodge we skirt round Oss Mere, one of the Cheshire lakes, that have led to much speculation; but this is small as compared with Combermere, which is one of the largest. It seems now to be generally received that these lakes are the result of the disintegration and disappearance in some form or other of salt-mines. Some geologic condition in past ages has reduced the rock-salt to the condition of wet sugar; and the triassic formation over it has either forced it up in brine-springs, as we now see in Michigan, or else the brine has formed through faults in the strata at some lower level. The crust falls in, and a hollow is formed, which becomes a lake. The very conditions spoken of may be studied now at Northwich, where human industry has greatly aided the operation of Nature, and it now seems almost possible that this important town—the centre of the salt district—may at some future period be the bottom of a deep lake. Combermere Lake is very beautiful, and shaped like a horseshoe. Lysons calls it three quarters of a mile long; but if we take a line through the middle, and measure from extremity to extremity, it is not less than a mile and a quarter. It contains probably some of the largest pike in England, and in places it is of great depth. The abbey, as will be seen, is something of the Strawberry-hill type; but it is a real abbey, and was founded by Cistercian monks early in the thirteenth century, and part of the old foundation yet remains inside the building, more especially in the library, which was the refectory. There is abundant evidence to show that the lake is now very much as it was when the abbey was founded. At the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to the Cotton family, who were raised to the Peerage for the services of Field Marshal Lord Combermere, the father of the present owner.

Our View of Combermere Abbey is from a Sketch by Mr. Alfred Rimmer, of Chester.

The Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry regimental ball was held on Thursday at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harfield and officers of the regiment.

At the Lord Mayor of Dublin's banquet, given in the Mansion House on Tuesday night, the Lord Lieutenant was present. In proposing the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," the Lord Mayor avoided any political allusions; and, in replying, his Excellency also refrained from commenting, except in a few general terms, upon the public affairs of Ireland. He described himself as professing moderate Whig principles, and regretted that in Ireland there were too few of that description. As to coercion, some have declared that it should have been introduced long ago, and some were of opinion that it was not needed. His Excellency did not, however, enter into a close discussion of the question. He saw and welcomed the signs of returning prosperity in the country. The usual loyal toasts were heartily received, and his Excellency's remarks were cordially applauded.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Edwin Booth's *Lear*, which I witnessed at the Princess's on Monday last, was a superb performance. I had seen Macready in the part at the Haymarket, at the old Princess's Theatre, and at the old Surrey, ever so many years ago. Mr. Phelps in this part I never saw. The tragedy itself is one to admire and to wonder at, and to learn by heart. It is full, to repletion, of unapproachable majesty, philosophy, and pathos; but it is not very well adapted for representation on the modern stage. To fit it to the requirements of our age it has to be cut and carved about, to the inevitable and deplorable mutilation of the Shakspearean magnificent text. Where, for example, on Monday night was *Lear's* apostrophe to the "rascal beadle" and the "I pardon that man his life. What was his crime, &c.?" And the whole play has to be not only "Bowdlerised" but "Colley-Clobberised" in a manner most painful to the Shakspearean student. The horrible "out vile jelly" scene in which the eyes of the unhappy Gloucester are plucked out and stamped upon by Cornwall, assisted by Regan; the same wolfish dame subsequently stabbing the servant who protests against the outrage, is as necessarily omitted from Mr. Booth's version of the play, as it was from those of Macready, of Phelps, and of the elder Keen. It is a wholly "unactable" scene, yet, to read it, none can deny its wonderful dramatic power. The eye-plucking incident gives the last finishing touch to the fiendish character of Regan. The scene in which Kent is ordered into the stocks by Cornwall and Regan is retained; but the "situation" to modern eyes is an embarrassing and equivocal one. To a Shakspearean audience it would sound as thoroughly a natural proceeding as the whipping of the pretended blind cripple by the beadle in the Second Part of "Henry VI.," but an Oxford-street audience in 1881 have lost what Corporal Nym would have called the "humour" of stocks and whipping-posts; and the pit and gallery on Monday scarcely knew whether to laugh at *Lear's* faithful old servitor with his ankles in the bilboes, or to sympathise with him for the unmerited degradation which he was undergoing at the hands of the brutal Cornwall, and Regan the She-Wolf.

In the earlier portions of the play, it struck me that Mr. Booth was reserving himself (as he reserved himself in *Richieu*) for grander and more arduous efforts which were to come. *Lear* is, with the exception of *Othello*, perhaps, the most exhausting of all the leading characters in the Shakspearean repertory. From first to last, outburst follows outburst of the most vehement declamation. The passionate repudiation of Cordelia in the first act almost amounts to a malediction; and the ungratefully-treated father has subsequently to curse in no stinted terms of anathema both Goneril and Regan. The scene on the heath in the storm with the Fool and that inscrutable Tom o' Bedlam, the disguised Edmund, demands a long-continued course of sustained declamation and high-pitched invective; and the final catastrophe, when *Lear* strives to restore the strangled Cordelia to life, and, his heart-strings cracking, dies at last in the sheer agony of despair, necessitates a manifestation of much physical as well as artistic force. The purely mad scene, when *Lear*, fantastically bewrayed and plucking at straws, electrifies his audience with the strident shout "Aye! every inch a king," is also most onerous to the actor; and, indeed, save in the few colloquies with the Fool, which afforded Mr. Booth the opportunity, while listening to the caustic banter of his Jester, of illustrating all the qualities of gentle good humour and plausibility with which he is so richly endowed, *Lear* is scarcely ever in a state of quiescence. He has no lengthened soliloquies, no intervals of measured and reposeful dialogue; when he is not downright crazy he is in a violent passion—quarrelling either with Kent, or with his daughters and his sons-in-law. It is as though the astounding genius of the poet had contemplated the portrayal of a storm of human passion concurrent with, and as furious as, the physical tempest which rages, and shrieks, and roars on the Kentish heath.

While rendering with the broadest and boldest touches the imperious and irritable character of the king (who would appear normally to have been a very impulsive and impetuous personage, possibly rash and foolhardy in his youth, and in his old age sadly deficient in judgment) it cannot in fairness be said that Mr. Booth's vehemence of elocution ever degenerated into positive ranting. If, now and again, he made the whole house re-echo with some sonorous climax of invective or of imprecation, the occasion was so justifiable, and he had so skilfully led up from *crescendo* to *crescendo*, that the final thunder-clap of voice and action came naturally upon the house, and satisfied the expectation of a passionate peroration without jarring on the nerves as they are jarred upon when passions are torn to tatters by really "ranting" actors. Among the minor touches of pure art, the most conspicuous were the passages in which *Lear* expressed, not only by words, but by mien and gesture, his miserable consciousness that he was tottering on the narrow border-line between reason and unreason. The despairing persuasion that he was going mad, his piteous admission that he might not be altogether in his right mind, his utter raving access of delirium, his strange foregatherings and mutterings and moanings with the simulated Tom o' Bedlam; *Lear's* restoration to reason, and his exquisite pathetic recognition of Cordelia, with his final agonised lament over her dead body, were all rendered with astonishing truth, nerve, and absence of exaggeration. In his earlier scenes with the Fool I hold him to be fully equal to Macready. There was something beautifully touching in the manifestation of his affection for the Jester, whom he has not seen "for two whole days." In the storm scene I think Mr. Booth was better in his converse with Mad Tom than with the Fool.

The last-named character (which also, to my thinking, should always be played by an arch, graceful girl, who, if she has been favoured by Nature with good looks, should be instructed not to look too pretty) fell to the lot of Mr. F. Charles, an experienced and painstaking actor. He sang very carefully and not untunefully the snatches of song apportioned to him, and, on the whole, did his best. The character of the sturdily-faithful Kent was perfectly safe in the strong, able hands of Mr. John Ryder. Mr. William Redmond was not altogether without merit as a sound; but as the simulated Tom o' Bedlam he made a great deal too much noise, and thrust himself altogether into undue prominence. Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Violet Temple, and Miss Maud Milton were, respectively, the General, the Regan, and the Cordelia. Of them, and of the rest of the "cast," it were more charitable to say nothing. I know no pleasanter task than that of praising actors, and I refrain from "naming names," while regretting the general inefficiency of the performers by whom Mr. Booth was surrounded; because, perhaps, it was not altogether their own fault that they were put into parts unsuited to and above their capacity. The stage management was, throughout, excellent. G. A. S.

Mr. Charles Malcolm Wood, Deputy Chief Constable, has been elected Chief Constable of Manchester.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon brought forward (for the first time here) a pianoforte concerto by Herr Ignaz Brüll, by whom the solo portion was executed. The work is devoid of special interest, both in subject and treatment, and has little value beyond that of serving as a vehicle for the display of mechanical dexterity. In its execution, and in that of unaccompanied solos by himself, by Chopin and Brahms, Herr Brüll proved himself a highly skilled pianist. Another novelty was some ballet-music from Herr Anton Rubinstein's opera, "Nero." The pieces—entitled, respectively, "The Warriors," "The Bacchantes," and "The Jugglers and Buffoons"—are vigorous and energetic in style, and would doubtless be still more effective with the intended stage action. The concert opened with Schubert's second symphony (in B flat)—a charming work, which had once before been given at these concerts—and included a fine performance of Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, the grandest of the four which he wrote for his opera "Fidelio," and the greatest of all operatic preludes. Mr. Sims Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, made his first appearance at these concerts, and was very successful in his refined and intellectual delivery of the air, "Refrain [thy voice]" (from Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World"), Schubert's "Ave Maria," and the aria "Forma celeste," from Gounod's "Cinq Mars."

The Sacred Harmonic Society's third concert of the forty-ninth season, yesterday (Friday) week, included the first performance in London of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch." The work was commissioned for, and produced at, the Leeds Festival in October last year. Having on that occasion, and again when given at a Crystal Palace concert in December, spoken of its characteristics and merits, we may now briefly mention its latest rendering at St. James's Hall. The principal solo vocalists were, as before, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. Again Margaret's Hymn (Mrs. Osgood), Julia's air "Io Pæan" (Madame Patey—with chorus), and Olybius's airs, "Come, Margarita," and "See what Olybius' love" (Mr. Lloyd), were among the most effective pieces, as were the opening choruses for the Sun worshippers, the funeral anthem, and the evening song of the maidens. The chorus-singing displayed the same improvement as at the previous concerts given since the society's removal from Exeter Hall to St. James's Hall. Mr. Sullivan conducted the performance of his cantata, which was followed by a fine rendering of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," directed by Sir Michael Costa; the solo singers in this case having been Miss A. Marriott, Mrs. Suter, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Sir M. Costa's "Naaman" is to be given at the Society's next concert, on March 4.

The Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon brought back Herr Jean Becker as leading violinist, and Miss Dora Schirmacher as solo pianist, the gentleman having again appeared at the concert of Monday evening, when Mdle. Krebs was the pianist. The only specialty calling for notice was the first performance here on Monday of a sonata by Herr Röntgen for piano and violoncello—a weak production that was not deserving of the fine rendering which it received from Mdle. Krebs and Signor Piatti. The lady also played, with great effect, three sonatas by Scarlatti. The vocal music at each concert was effectively sung—on Saturday by Mr. E. Lloyd, on Monday by Mr. Thorndike. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim is to appear.

The musical commemoration of Burns's birthday at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening (postponed from Jan. 25) included a performance of the late Howard Glover's cantata, "Tam o' Shanter," in which Mr. Sims Reeves sang the important and predominant tenor solos with fine effect; having, in the second part of the programme, declaimed the Highland war song, "The Macgregors' Gathering," with such admirable emphasis as to call forth an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, also contributed to the miscellaneous selection, as did Misses A. Ross and Thorndike, Madame Patey, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. W. Clifford, and Mr. Santley. An effective choir of about one hundred voices co-operated in the cantata, and also sang some part-songs. Mr. F. Meen presided at the harmonium, Mr. H. Parker at the pianoforte, and Mr. W. Putnam at the harp—Mr. Parker, Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. F. A. Bridge having acted as conductors.

Last week's London Ballad Concert included successful renderings of the following new pieces:—Mr. Blumenthal's "Her King" (by Madame Antoinette Sterling), Mrs. Ronald's "The Old Log Cabin" (by Mr. Santley), and Herr Henschel's "Sing, Heigh! ho!" (by Miss C. Samuell). The second part of the programme consisted of a selection of popular old English music. Besides the artists already named, Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the South London Choral Association contributed to the performances.—The programme of this week's concert included various favourite Irish songs and ballads.

The 143rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, which took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, passed off with great success, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, by whom, and by Prince Leopold, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Frederick Leighton, and the American Minister, appropriate speeches were made. The proceedings of the evening included some effective musical performances, the solo vocalists having been Mesdames Leonora Braham and M. Cummings, and Mr. Burgon, and the instrumentalists, Lady Benedict (pianoforte) and Mr. J. T. Carrodus (violin), the South London Choral Association having contributed some very good part-singing. The donations amounted to £1600.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's Ballad Concerts, at St. James's Hall, took place on Tuesday evening; and, like the first, included his own fine singing, and effective performances by his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Miss Minnie Hawk, and other eminent artists—effective instrumental solos having been played by Signor Piatti (violoncello) and Mr. Sydney Smith (pianoforte). The members of the London Vocal Union again contributed some good part-singing. The third concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for Mr. Kube's eleventh annual Brighton Festival, which opened on Tuesday evening with an effective performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch," and a selection of sacred pieces. Mr. Sullivan conducted his own work, the solo singers in which were, as previously, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Cross. The following proceedings must be referred to next week.

Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist" was announced for performance at the fifth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday evening, with Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King as the solo vocalists.

The Florentine Quartet party, headed by Herr Jean Becker, announced a concert of chamber music on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music. The programme

included M. Saint-Saëns's Pianoforte Quartet in B flat, Beethoven's String Trio in C minor, pianoforte solos executed by Mdle. Jeanne Becker, and other instrumental pieces, besides lieder sung by Herr Max Friedländer.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" is to be performed by the Highgate Choral Society on Shrove Tuesday, March 1. Mr. Worsley Stanforth will be the conductor.

The Triennial Norwich Musical Festival will be held, this year, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, and three following days, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. Among the novelties, the chief will be a sacred cantata by Mr. Cowen, a cantata by Sir Julius Benedict, and a symphonic piece by Mr. J. F. Barnett. The other principal works to be given will be Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Mr. Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Berlioz's "Faust" music, and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia." Sir J. Benedict having resigned the office of conductor—which he filled during several past festivals—will be succeeded by Mr. Randegger.

THE COURT.

Parkhurst was visited last Saturday by her Majesty, who was received at the barrack by Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the 14th Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), the regiment, which was drawn up in line, receiving the Queen with a Royal salute. Her Majesty inspected the regiment, and some evolutions were gone through, after which the Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through Newport on her return to Osborne. The Royal dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Madame d'Arcos, Mdle. Rouher, the Duc de Bassano, Lieutenant-General Gardiner, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Edwards.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Saturday, when the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, preached the sermon; the Rev. Canon Prothero assisting in the service. The Empress Eugénie visited the Queen. Canon Farrar dined with the Royal family.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Osborne Cottage and took leave of the Empress Eugénie. Princess Beatrice accompanied the Empress to Trinity Pier, whence Lieutenant-General Gardiner attended her Majesty on board the *Alberta* to Stokes Bay. The Royal dinner party included Lady Cowell, Mrs. Prothero, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, and Captain Carter, R.N., commanding her Majesty's ship *Hector*. Miss Prothero was received by the Queen in the evening. The officers of the detachment at East Cowes, Captain B. Firman and Lieutenant Crofton, 14th Regiment, were also invited, and were presented to her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of and dined with the Queen previous to the departure of the Court from Osborne.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have arrived at Windsor Castle.

George Albert Edward Alexander Byng, Esq., has been appointed Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Francis Hay, resigned; the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, is now Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, and the Rev. Arthur Lewis Babington Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, are appointed Honorary Chaplains to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went out yesterday week with the Queen's Buckhounds in the Berkshire country. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Earl of Cork, Lord Carrington, and Lord C. Beresford, went to Windsor by the half-past ten train. From the terminus the Prince and his party drove in her Majesty's "Sefton" to the White Hart, Winkfield, some five miles distant, where his Royal Highness was received by a large field. After the hunt, the Prince lunched with Colonel Duncombe and the officers of the 1st Life Guards, at the Spital Cavalry Barracks, returning to London in the afternoon. The Princess of Wales went to last Saturday's Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. The Princess was present at an evening party given by Earl and Countess Spencer at Spencer House. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince and Princess have been making a tour of the metropolitan theatres, among those visited being the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Prince of Wales's, and the Globe; their Royal Highnesses have also inspected the winter Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House, being conducted over it by Sir Frederick Leighton; and they were present at the Earl of Dunmore's orchestral concert at Aberdeen House, Argyll-street.

The Prince has consented to become President of the Norwich Musical Festival.

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday week distributed, at Ramsgate, the medals granted by the Life-Boat Institution to the crews of the life-boats who so remarkably distinguished themselves in the late gale.

The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were present at the banquet given to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts by the Lord Mayor on Monday evening at the Mansion House.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as Countess Hohenembs, has arrived at Combermere Abbey.

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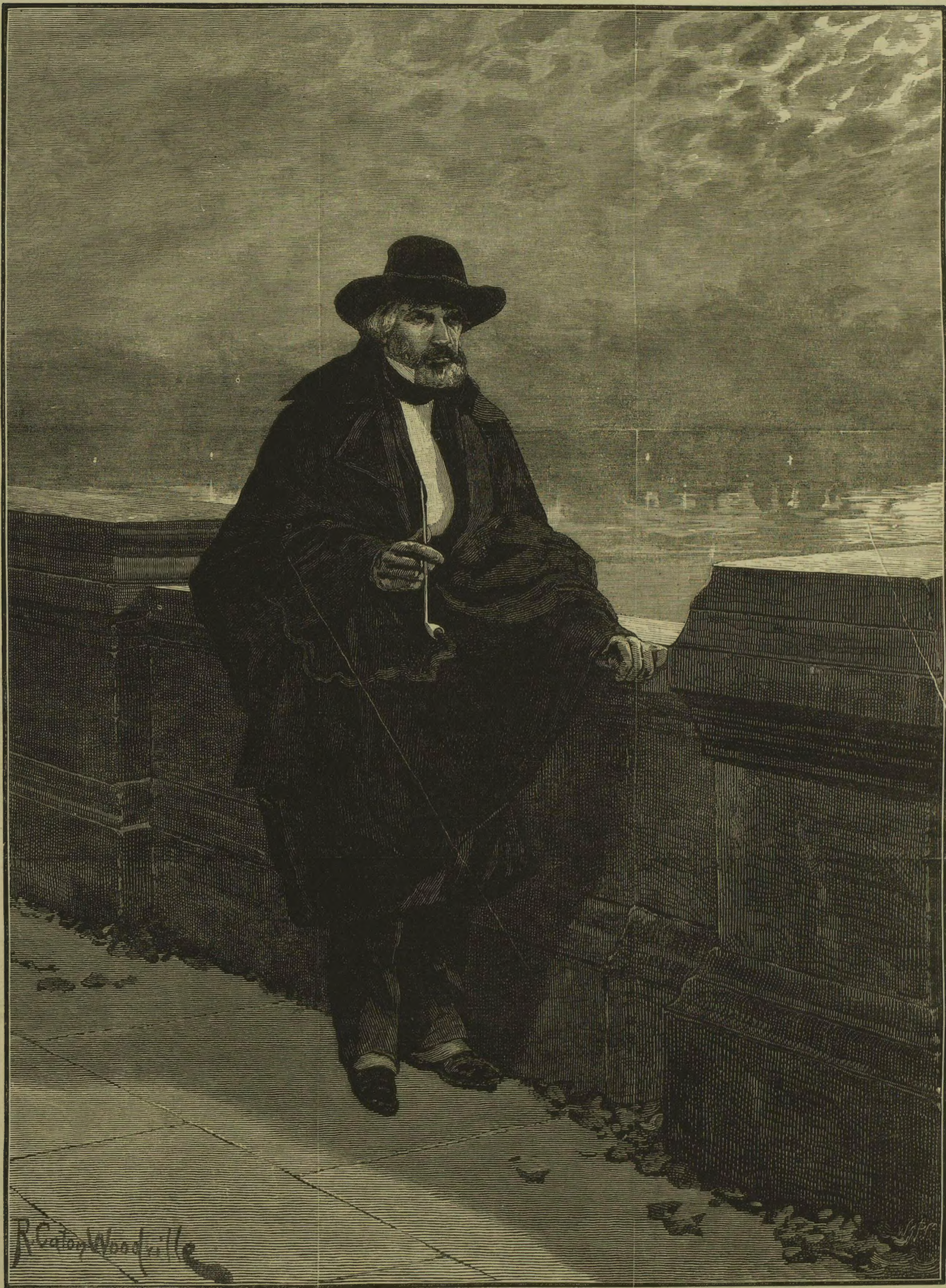
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MARRIAGE OF BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS AND MR. W. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 186.



A MOONLIGHT NIGHT AT CHELSEA: A REMINISCENCE OF THOMAS CARLYLE.—SEE PAGE 180.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashton, John Francis, late Curate of Tysoe; Curate of Hallow.
 Bamford, E.; Vicar of Temple Guiting.
 Beilairs, H. W.; Vicar of Nunanton; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
 Benwell, Henry Frederick; Curate of Thirsk.
 Bradshaw, W. E., Curate of St. John-the-Evangelist, Hornsey; Incumbent of Baillieston, N.B.
 Butler, Arthur; Minister of St. Margaret's Church, Olton.
 Chevalier, W. A. C.; Curate; Rector of St. Peter's, Cheeshill, Winchester.
 Cooke, D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Honorary Canon of Rochester.
 Davies, John Llewelyn; Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, Honorary Chaplain; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.
 Edwards, J. W. G.; Vicar of St. Botolph's, Knottsgrey.
 Glyn, F. C.; Vicar of Kensington; Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.
 Goddard, T. W.; Vicar of Bitteswell, Leicestershire.
 Holland, W. L., Chaplain at Riga, late Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland; Rector of Cornhill.
 Horwood, T. G.; Vicar of Tetbury.
 Malone, S. T.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Bae; Chaplain to the Lord Primate of Ireland and Vicar Choral of Armagh Cathedral; Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
 Morris, L. B.; Perpetual Curate of Birdsell.
 Peile, Arthur Lewis Babington, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.
 Robins, Arthur, Chaplain to the Queen, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and Chaplain to her Majesty's Household Troops at Windsor; Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.
 St. John, M. W. F.; Vicar of Kempsford.
 Sheringham, Canon; Archdeacon of Gloucester.
 Slade, Robert Trim; Perpetual Curate of Thorpe Hesley.
 Sunderland, James, Curate; Vicar of Eggington, Diocese of Ely.
 Wood, F. J., Senior Curate of the Leeds Parish Church; Perpetual Curate of Headingley, near Leeds.—*Guardian*.

The Earl of Eldon has subscribed £500 towards the New-castle Bishopric Fund.

The Bishop of London recently held a service in the small chapel at London House for the admission for the first time of the master of a merchant-ship to the office of lay reader.

A new chapel, which has been erected at the Winchester Training College as a memorial to the late Bishop Utterson, has been consecrated by Bishop Harold Browne.

An enthusiastic meeting has been held in St. Matthias's School, South Kensington, to take steps for the erection of a new church in Philbeach-gardens, Earl's Court, of which the Rev. H. Westall is the Vicar designate.

Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, laid the memorial-stone of a new church at Brentwood on Monday. The church is to accommodate 1000 worshippers, and will cost £8000. About half this has been raised, Mr. Coope contributing £2000.

A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, was opened at Bournemouth on Tuesday, the consecration being performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is from designs by Mr. A. H. Parker.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Fowler, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, the Under-Sheriff of the City, and other civic officials, on Sunday attended Divine service at St. Peter-on-Cornhill, where a large congregation had assembled to hear the Rev. Canon Fleming preach on behalf of the Bishop of Pretoria's special fund for assisting the Anglican Church in the Transvaal.

Dean Stanley preached at both the morning and afternoon service on Sunday at Westminster Abbey. In the morning the annual sermon was delivered to the Corps of Commissioners, who, after the annual inspection at Westminster Hall, marched in a body to the abbey. In the afternoon the Dean gave an address in memory of the late Sub-Dean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at 46A, Pall-mall, on Tuesday afternoon—the Bishop of London in the chair. The seventeenth report of the executive committee was read and adopted; and, on the recommendation of the sub-committee of nine, it was resolved to appropriate two fifths of the income during the current year to living agents, and the remaining three fifths to material objects.

The interesting little fifteenth-century church of Flax Bourton, near Bristol (which contains also a rich chancel arch and south doorway of the later Norman period), has been reopened for Divine service after extensive repairs, and the addition of a north aisle, organ-chamber, and vestry. All the windows have been reglazed, and painted glass inserted as a memorial in the east window, the gift of Mrs. Crook. Among the principal contributors were Mr. Antony Gibbs, Sir Greville Smythe, the Rev. R. N. Wood (the Vicar), and Mr. Mardaunt.

At St. Jude's, South Kensington, collections were made on Sunday in aid of the maintenance and extension of the Consumption Hospital at Brompton. The Rev. Dr. Forrest, the Vicar, preached in the morning a most impressive sermon; and in the afternoon the senior Curate, the Rev. W. Smale, earnestly pleaded for the charity. At the close of his sermon in the evening Dr. Forrest alluded with thankfulness to the liberal collection in the morning (about £160), and made a touching appeal for further help, especially to those who were not at the earlier service, asking particularly for annual subscriptions. The church was, as usual, crowded at all the services; and, as a result of the earnest and eloquent appeals made, the collections amounted to £275, including £43 new annual subscriptions.

The pretty little parish church of Chetwynd, Newport, Salop, consists of a nave and chancel, tower and spire, and south aisle, the latter being connected with the nave by an arcade of four Gothic arches resting on pillars of Devonshire marble, with enriched capitals in freestone. The east window, of three lights, was erected by Mr. Burton Borough, the patron of the living, as a memorial to his late mother. Another two-light window on the south side has the following inscription:—"This window is placed in memory of John Charles Gawn Roberts-Gawn, Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, by his grateful and affectionate daughter, Elizabeth C. Burton Borough, of Chetwynd Park. He died Nov. 21, A.D. 1874." The greater portion of the improvements and alterations have been carried out by the munificence of Mr. Burton Borough.

The Royal Navy List, for 1881, is published by Witherby and Co., High Holborn and Cornhill. It is a complete and very useful record of all particulars concerning the personal rank, services, and position of Naval officers, the organisation of departments, the equipment and distribution of the several squadrons on active service, and the naval establishments at home. It is, in short, an effective companion to Hart's "Army List."

The forty-first annual publication of Dod's "Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage," for 1881, provides a ready means of getting accurate information respecting all ladies and gentlemen of "the titled classes." This work differs from Burke's "Peerage and Baronage," inasmuch as it does not give an account of genealogies beyond the parentage of living persons of title; or of children, except the heirs presumptive. For most practical purposes, however, as for corresponding with such persons, or for any reference to them in social intercourse, it will be found perfectly convenient, and its authority is fully recognised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A loyal popular manifestation occurred on Sunday evening during the performance at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, when the Royal Hymn was demanded and enthusiastically applauded, and cheers were given for the King and Queen and the House of Savoy.

The *Popolo Romano* states that the revenue returns for last month show an increase of 6,000,000 lire as compared with the same period of last year, and are 2,000,000 lire in excess of the Budget estimates.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies continued the discussion on the bill for the abolition of the forced currency.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General has been summoned to meet on March 1.

The Grand Orient Masonic Lodge, at which the Grand Master, Prince Frederick, presides, has resolved to send an address to the Grand Orient of England in favour of Transvaal independence.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag was opened on Tuesday, by Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, the representative of the Imperial Chancellor. He said that among the European Powers there was not only complete concurrence in the wish to maintain peace, and no difference of views existed in principle concerning the essential objects of the negotiations pending between them. It is stated that the speech has produced a favourable impression in Berlin, owing to the peaceful tendency of its allusions.

At Saturday's sitting of the Federal Council the Imperial budget of revenue for next year was finally drawn up. The receipts from customs duties were set down at 188,250,000 marks, and the revenue from the tobacco tax at 4,578,000 marks. The sum to be made over to the several States from the Imperial revenue was fixed at 66,657,000 marks. In order to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure a loan of 53,369,221 marks has to be raised.

At a state ball at Berlin last week the Emperor presented Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, British Military Attaché, with the silver medal for saving life, in recognition of his having a few days ago, at great personal risk, gallantly jumped into a canal and rescued a would-be suicide from death.

The population of Prussia, as ascertained at the Census taken on Dec. 1 last, amounts to 27,260,331. At the previous Census, in 1875, it numbered 25,742,401.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress and suite left Vienna at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday afternoon for England. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Emperor to the railway station.

The Crown Prince Rudolph, with his suite, started on the 9th on his journey to the East. The Emperor accompanied his Imperial Highness to the railway station, and took leave of him there. The yacht *Miramar*, with the Crown Prince on board, was obliged through stress of weather to put into Zante, the voyage being resumed on Sunday night.

Of thirteen Socialists tried at the Vienna assizes, one was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour, another to six months' imprisonment, and the rest were acquitted.

RUSSIA.

General Skobelev, according to an official despatch dated from Askabad, has issued a proclamation, in answer to which the Tekkes are gradually returning to their homes. A provisional Government with a national representation, has been established. The despatch adds that it has been ascertained that 6400 bodies have been buried in Denzil Tepe, and that about 8000 people perished during the siege; 2000 were cut down by the Russian troops in the pursuit from Geok Tepe.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Sunday night about Dostoyeffsky, the author of "Buried Alive; or, Ten Years' Penal Servitude in Siberia," says:—"Yesterday his remains were borne to the Church of St. Alexander Newsky amidst extraordinary demonstrations of respect. Sixty-four deputations, represented institutions, schools, and societies attended, each bearing a wreath of laurel interspersed with flowers. On the coffin were deposited floral wreaths sent by the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephina, wife of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Princess of Oldenburg. Twenty thousand people at least took part as spectators or walked in procession extending over a mile, throughout which, by special desire of the relatives, order was observed without the intervention of the police. The Emperor grants a pension of 2000 roubles a year to the widow, and provides for the education of the children."

TURKEY.

Mr. Goschen arrived at Constantinople on Sunday morning, and had a private audience of the Sultan the same afternoon.

Yesterday week the sum of 32,000 liras was paid into the Ottoman Bank as a first instalment of the East Roumelian tribute due to the Porte.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday read the bill a third time granting a provisional credit for February. M. Mavromichaelis, the Minister of War, submitted a bill to the Chamber for the provisional organisation of a National Guard, to consist of men aged from thirty to forty, who will garrison the various forts, military stations, and strategical points in the country. The bill empowers the Ministry to fill up gaps in the regular army from the National Guard if necessary.

By a Royal decree, all Greek sailors up to the age of twenty-six have been called out for active service.

AMERICA.

The Senate and House of Representatives held a joint sitting last week to count the Presidential election votes. General Garfield and Mr. Arthur were declared duly elected President and Vice-President respectively.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the House have agreed to report a bill for the payment, with interest, of the East Florida claims growing out of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.

The Territories Committee of the Senate recommend the creation of a new territory, to be called Pembina Territory, consisting of the northern half of Dakota.

The Senate has passed the Postal Appropriation Bill, after rejecting by thirty-four votes against fourteen the amendment proposed by the Post Office Committee granting 1,000,000 dols. for subsidies to American iron steam-ships.

Mr. Fernando Wood, member of Congress for New York City, died on Sunday night at Hot Springs, Arkansas, whither he had gone seeking restoration to health, aged seventy-one.

There have been heavy snowstorms in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, in which States the railways are blocked at several points. Storms and floods are stated to be general throughout the United States and Canada.

Large meetings of Land League sympathisers have been held in Boston, Jersey City, and elsewhere in the States; and the New York State Assembly, the West Virginia Legislature, and that of Colorado have passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the Irish people. Mr. Parnell's mother last week addressed a Land League meeting at Brooklyn, and afterwards organised a woman's branch of the League.

CANADA.

The Dominion Senate has read the Pacific Railway Bill the third time.

The Supreme Court in Ottawa has unseated the following members of the Dominion House of Commons:—Mr. Ferreault, of Charvoix, and Mr. Larue, of Bellechase, the latter being disqualified.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been convoked for March 3. The Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature demand the abolition of the Legislative Council and the curtailment of the expenses of the Executive.

Eighty-six thousand immigrants arrived in Canada during the past year, of whom 39,000 settled in the Dominion, the remainder proceeding to the United States.

The reports circulated a short time ago respecting an alleged wholesale emigration from Canada to the United States have recently formed the substance of an inquiry by the Dominion Government, and the discussion that has taken place in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the matter proves conclusively that the absurd story of what was called the Canadian exodus is without any foundation in fact. It is mentioned in the report that since 1873 the immigration into Canada from the United States exceeded 10,000 per annum.

Meetings have been held at Montreal and Quebec, at which resolutions condemning the Irish Coercion Bill were enthusiastically adopted.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Honourable Mr. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement on the 9th inst. in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney.

He stated that it afforded him great satisfaction to be in a position to congratulate the House and the country on the present state of financial prosperity—a prosperity, too, which was not confined to the public revenue alone, but which permeated the whole community, and promised to be of long continuance. He asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there was abundant employment for every one inclined to work, that trade and commerce were in a flourishing condition, and that the prospects of agriculturists and graziers had been considerably improved by the fertilising rains with which the colony had recently been blessed.

He then reviewed the accounts of the last two years, in doing which he showed that the revenue last year had exceeded that of 1879 by £430,000, and that, notwithstanding the large special appropriation for public works out of the surpluses of former years, there still remained a surplus of £370,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on Dec. 31 last. Several sources of income had proved far more productive than had been anticipated, notably the railways, which yielded £1,594,000, or £89,000 in excess of his estimate. He estimated the expenditure this year at £5,232,000, and the revenue at £5,440,000, which, if realised, would leave a balance at the close of this year of £208,000; and this, together with the surplus at the close of last year, would amount to a gross surplus of £578,000. The increase of expenditure proposed this year as compared with last was only £146,000, and was chiefly accounted for by the amount required to carry out the provisions of the Public Instruction Law of last Session.

In consequence of the productiveness of the existing sources of income there was no necessity at present for any increase of taxation; "but," he said, "it might be desirable as soon as other urgent questions had been disposed of that a complete revision of our system of taxation should be effected, in order to bring it more in harmony with economic principles."

The revenue from Jan. 1 to Feb. 8 this year was £151,000 in excess of the corresponding period last year, which the Treasurer thought a sure indication that the estimates or revenue this year would be fully realised. The railways last year yielded 44 per cent on the capital invested, and it was anticipated that this year they would be still more productive. Six hundred and seventy-nine miles of railway extension had been authorised, the greater part of which was now under construction, while for the remainder the plans were being completed. Surveys for a further extension of the lines had been made in various parts of the colony, and estimates for their construction were in preparation, and would be shortly submitted to Parliament for consideration. The large cash balances to the credit of the Government had enabled them to make advances on the loan account to the extent of £1,800,000. No new loan would be placed in the London market for several months, as money was plentiful in the colony. It might be considered expedient to raise a loan in the local market to the amount of £500,000 or £600,000.

Mr. Watson, in conclusion, said: "It may be confidently asserted that our financial, moral, educational, and social position at the present time will compare favourably with that of any colony of the British Empire."

At the late B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay, Chhaganlal Harilal Pandia, of Elphinstone College, was pronounced to be the winner of the Cobden Club silver medal for Political Economy.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., Equerry to the Queen, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

A Calcutta telegram in the *Times* states that an outbreak among the European prisoners in Rangoon Gaol occurred on the 5th inst., due to discontent about the food. The prisoners defied the gaol authorities, and it became necessary to call in the military guard to restore order. A *Daily News* telegram says that martial law has been proclaimed at Mandalay.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Times have changed since quite a galaxy of Royal Highnesses used not unseldom to foregather in the House of Lords for the ante-prandial entertainment supplied by the Earl of Beaconsfield. The prevailing legislative dulness has, however, not hindered the Prince of Wales from dropping in occasionally this Session. H.R.H. occupied his usual seat on the neutral cross-bench whilst the Earl of Camperdown was neatly suggesting, on the 10th inst., that there had been a violation of neutrality on the part of the Orange Free State. The Earl of Kimberley having calmed the fears of the noble Lord, and Earl Granville having been adroitly diplomatic in returning Earl Delawarr a hopeful answer regarding the Greek Frontier difficulty, the Prince left the House, pausing in passing the Secretary for the Colonies to question him, not improbably with respect to the latest tidings from the seat of war in the Transvaal. Lord Rowton, too, will now and then haunt the Chamber, hover like a youthful spectre above the ex-Premier, and vanish. Noble Lords on the Opposition side are loth to leave Candahar. They return to it again and again. Not content with his forthcoming resolution in favour of the retention of that Afghan fortress, Lord Lytton on Tuesday had a bout with the foils with the Duke of Argyll, explained that the alleged "great military expedition" in 1876 was simply undertaken to punish some recalcitrant tribes, and roused his Grace thereby to hurl a fiery retort, which Lord Beaconsfield did not fail to make capital out of, although Earl Granville's "last word" relative to springing a mine without notice may be said to have put his colleague in countenance again. An equally smart and skilful exchange of views followed respecting the delicate negotiations going on with the President of the Orange Free State, Earl Cadogan (who had the previous day put a barbed question regarding the Boer memorial to Mr. Gladstone) pointing out the awkwardness of sending communications having for their aim the restoration of peace with the Boers when our troops had so recently suffered from the disaster at Laing's Neck. Lord Kimberley rested his defence of the action of the Ministry on the ground that the communication to President Brand stipulated that "if armed opposition at once ceases, her Majesty's Government will frame a scheme." Whereupon Lord Beaconsfield rejoined, not without reason under the peculiar circumstances of the case, that "to enter into negotiations when you are waging war unsuccessfully is a very perilous process." There was, indeed, about this effective little speech that Palmerstonian ring to which the noble Earl has studiously endeavoured to pitch his key of late years.

Mr. Parnell's followers were not to be silenced because their chief had taken French leave, proving himself almost as conspicuous by his absence as by his presence. Apart from the inevitable loquacity, garrulity, deluge of words, call it what you will, of the Milesian members, there was little of note to call for comment in the lively discussion sprung upon the Lower House on the 10th inst. by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who gravely demanded that the printer and publisher of Mr. Edmund Yates's vivacious journal, the *World*, should be called to the bar to answer for the publication of what the hon. member called "a gross calumny." The passage complained of intimated that the Land League members were in receipt of "fifteen guineas a week" from the League. A bevy of Home-Rulers indignantly denied the truth of the allegation. In his best and lightest manner, Mr. Gladstone poured oil on the troubled waters by remarking that he and his colleagues "are liberally paid by the State for such services as they render;" and, further, that O'Connor was never ashamed to confess "he was the paid servant of the people of Ireland." But it was reserved for that



Constitutional guardian of the House, Mr. C. N. Newdegate (here limned to the life) to fall with crushing effect upon the wailing Home Rulers. The hon. member for North Warwickshire, rising with a dignity of manner acquired by a lifetime of service in Parliament, twitted the susceptible members sitting below him with their ultra-sensitiveness. His voice rising to its utmost compass, his arm uplifted to be brought down with emphasis at the end of his crowning sentence, Mr. Newdegate thundered forth the clinching argument that the complainants

were answered by the old French proverb, "*Qui s'exerce s'accroît*!" Cheerfully did the hon. member take the laughter that greeted this sally. Nor was he cast down by Mr. Gray's repudiation of the idea that the epidermis of Irish members was "as pachydermatous as his own." Eventually, the St. George's Channel of a storm in a teacup ended with Mr. A. O'Connor's prudent withdrawal of a motion which it was a waste of public time to make.

The Protection of Property and Person in Ireland Bill has continued to monopolise the greater part of the time of the House, Mr. Justin McCarthy faithfully discharging the duties of Home-Rule leader while Mr. Parnell has been holiday-making, or reorganising the Land League in Paris. Something of the business-like sharpness, fine edged by Scottish hardness and lack of sympathy, shown by the punctilious Chairman of Committees, the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. and LL.D., will be found indicated in the accompanying sketch. But no portrait would do justice to the tone of asperity with which Dr. Playfair checked Mr. O'Sullivan in his relation of the indignities he had to endure in gaol when arrested, innocent as he was, in 1867. The erudite Chairman's voice accorded sympathy to the hon. and stalwart member for County Limerick, but his manner dryly and sternly called him to the point. It is the question, stoutly maintained Mr. Joseph Cowen, who has abated not a jot of his unqualified hostility to the Irish Peace Preservation Bill, for such the Ministerial measure really is, object to it as strenuously as crochety Radicals may. It was on the 10th inst. that this incident occurred. Thereafter, Mr. Pugh's amendment, which sought to restrict the Lord Lieutenant's power of arrest to cases substantiated by the "affidavit of not less than two witnesses," was negatived by a majority of 89-149 to 60 votes. The next evening Mr. Forster so far yielded to Mr. Dillwyn's amendment adverse to the retrospective action of the measure that he would limit its application as regards the past to Oct. 1 last. This the hon. member for Swansea was ready to accept. But the Home-Rulers insisted on dividing, with the result that Mr. Dillwyn's amendment was rejected by a majority of 132-193 to 61. Mr. Gray then made a vain effort to alter the date to Feb. 1. Hibernian excitement carried away Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and led him to cast reflections upon the Dublin Castle officials, whom Mr. Forster vindicated with natural warmth. This ebullition sprang from Mr. O'Donnell's motion to exclude "high treason" from the list of offences—a motion lost by 225 votes to 49. "By a large majority" (to quote the Hon. Bardwell Slote), varying from 189 to 73, Mr. Forster defended the various amendments offered on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. But it would be tedious to refer to each closely contested point. We shall have had enough of the Emerald Isle before the Session is over.

The Transvaal War, and the repeated repulses of Sir George Colley, have been uppermost in the minds of the

generality of members. Each Ministerial statement, therefore, of the Secretary for War with respect to the campaign against the Boers has been listened to with deep interest. Mr. Childers (sketched as he blandly delivers an official explanation at the table of the House) is the personification of a perfunctory Minister. He is not to be moved from his natural state of snare equanimity by a mere outcry against an alteration of regimental tartans, or a war in the Transvaal. It was in his bland chairman-of-companies manner that Mr. Childers, on the 11th inst., assured Colonel Stanley that, upon receiving news of Sir George Colley's reverse at Ingogo, he had at once telegraphed offering further reinforcements. The House was more reassured to learn that, without awaiting a reply, arrangements had been made to send out "a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery." On Monday we were further glad to hear that this "considerable force" would not be reduced, albeit Sir George Colley had "wired" that a less number of troops would suffice. The House had also the satisfaction of knowing at the same time that Pretoria and the other beleaguered garrisons were still holding out.

The legal debate on the 10th inst. remains to be referred to briefly. Interest in Mr. H. H. Fowler's motion to rescind the Order in Council terminating the offices of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron was discounted to those who had heard the Lord Chancellor earlier in the evening explain to Lord Denman that by far the greater number of Judges agreed in the desirability of the change. But in the Commons the Opposition was in arms against the innovation, which Sir Henry James ably contended was decided upon in the interests of the public. An almost equally distinguished legal luminary, Sir Hardinge Giffard, readily offered abundant reasons for the retention of the offices. From the front Opposition bench there also rose the late Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross, who, albeit presumably more familiar with Quarter Sessions than the London Courts of Law, yet rigidly and with characteristic positiveness insisted on his right to discuss the question as a "law reformer," in which capacity he vigorously supported the motion. Sir William Harcourt having condescended to lower himself to the level of poor humanity by confessing there were some Judges whom he had "feared," an interval for unconscious buffoonery was allowed to another hon. member; and the motion was then negatived by 178 votes to 110.



Last Saturday evening the annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place at Willis's Rooms—M. Challemeil-Lacour, the French Ambassador, in the chair. A list of subscriptions amounting to £2000 was announced. Count Münster has promised to preside at the anniversary dinner of the German Hospital, Dalston, on May 3.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London yesterday week—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding—Mr. Buxton, the vice-chairman, moved the adoption of more stringent rules of debate than those existing. The proposition gave rise to a debate which lasted the greater portion of the sitting.—The estimate of expenditure from March 25, 1881, to March 25, 1882, was circulated among the members. This is expected to amount to £721,870, as against a total for this year of £653,364, or an increase of £71,506. For the current year it was estimated that there had been an average attendance of children of 196,701, at a cost of 3s. 3d. per child.

In London 2819 births and 1633 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 118, whereas the deaths were 229 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 52 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, 1 from an undefined form of continued fever, and 10 from diarrhoea; thus 162 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 90 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 42, 52, and 51 in the three preceding weeks, were again 52 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased in the fifteen preceding weeks, from 77 to 617, further rose last week to 683. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 45 and 38 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 28 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 617, 702, and 606 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 408 last week, and were 127 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 269 were attributed to bronchitis, and 91 to pneumonia. A gentleman, whose age was stated to be 103 years, died in Kensington on the 7th inst.; and the widow of a labourer died on the 2nd inst., in the Poplar Sick Asylum, at the reputed age of 100 years. Different forms of violence caused 67 deaths.

HOME NEWS.

There are 209 private bills being promoted in Parliament this Session.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week showed a large decrease on those of the preceding week.

Mr. Gladstone has, we understand, granted £50 from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mrs. William Henry Turner, in consideration of her late husband's services to historical research.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society was held last week at the society's rooms, Burlington-House, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Hind.

Subject to the approval of the War Office authorities, Brighton will be recommended at the next special meeting of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteer corps as the site of the Easter field-day.

The Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the following students:—Common Law, Mr. R. P. McMillan; Equity, Mr. T. B. Napier; Real Property Law, Mr. W. Baxter.

The public office at St. Martin's-le-Grand (old building), which used to close at eight p.m., is now open until ten p.m., both for postal and telegraph business; and the office in Fleet-street, opposite Fetter-lane, is open until midnight.

The Queen's Westminster Volunteers have received the announcement of the resignation by the Duke of Westminster, K.G., of the command of the regiment, which he has held during the past twenty-one years.

The award of Mr. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., M.P., has been received in reference to the dispute between the Durham Coalowners' Association and the Durham Miners' Association. The umpire's award is entirely in favour of the workmen.

The Corps of Commissioners had their anniversary parade in Westminster Hall on Sunday, and celebrated the twenty-first year of their existence by attending a service at Westminster Abbey, where Dean Stanley preached a special sermon.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved, by a majority of twenty to eleven, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which proposes to run a line through Epping Forest.

During January eighty vessels left the Mersey with 4087 passengers, of whom 2116 were English, 59 Scotch, 330 Irish, 962 foreign, and of the remaining 290 the nationalities were not stated. The figures show a decrease on those who sailed in December of 1156, and of 260 compared with the number in the month of January last year.

The bequest of Mr. Webb, of Shoreditch, for the education of six poor children belonging to that parish at Christ's Hospital Schools, having increased in value until it is now of the annual worth of £1350, the Shoreditch Charity Trustees have decided to ask the authorities of Christ's Hospital to increase the number of children from Shoreditch in proportion to such increase of value of the property bequeathed.

With reference to the statement that St. Catherine's Lighthouse, in the Isle of Wight, is in immediate danger of falling into the sea, owing to the slipping of land close around it, Lloyd's correspondent at St. Catherine's states that he has ascertained there is no foundation whatever for such a statement. Moreover, the lighthouse stands less than 200 feet above the sea-level, not 800 feet, as was stated.

Recently a lady and gentleman announced a gift of £130,000 to found a college in Dundee. At a meeting of the Dundee High School subscribers on Monday ex-Provost Robertson announced that a citizen intended setting apart £30,000 of his fortune to render the High School an intermediate educational institution between the public schools and the proposed college, besides establishing a separate bursary fund.

The biennial discourse in memory of John Hunter was delivered on Monday, which was the anniversary of the birth of this great anatomist, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Mr. Luther Holden, late president of the college. The large theatre was crowded with members and visitors. In the evening the President and Council entertained a large and distinguished party at dinner in the library of the college.

A gentleman who has had lentil soup served at his table daily for two years gives, in the *Globe*, the following recipe for its preparation:—Take 1lb. of split Egyptian lentils; put this quantity into one gallon of boiling water, add a small onion or two and a carrot sliced. Simmer gently for three hours, stir frequently, throw in pepper and salt to taste. The result is a gallon of excellent soup, at a cost of 3d. or 4d.

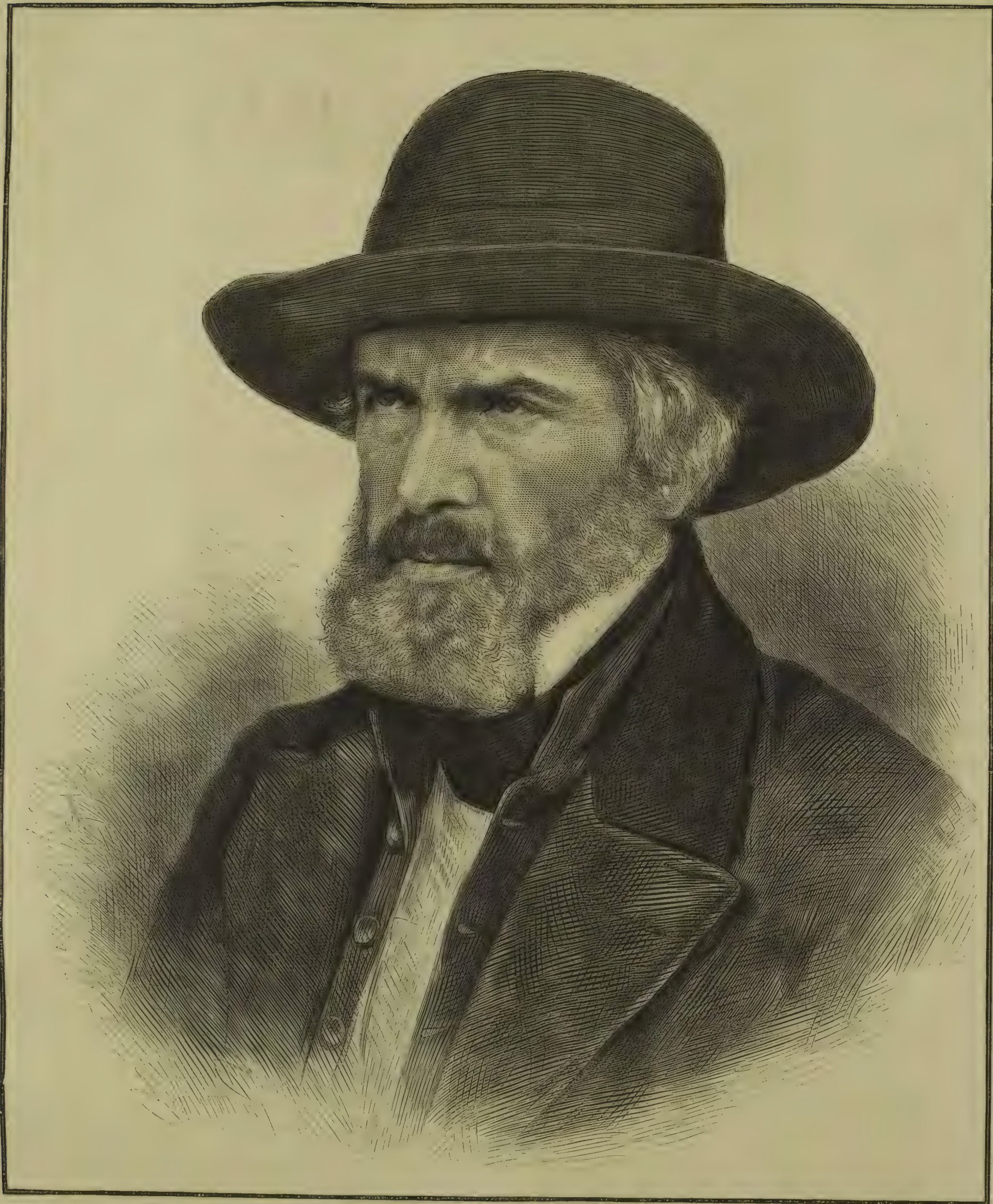
Last month 14 tons 13 cwt. of fish were seized at Billingsgate, as unfit for human food. The whole of it arrived by land. The fish numbered 3820, including 300 haddocks, 2910 herrings, 10 lobsters, 170 plaice, and 400 whiting; and, in addition, there were 3 bags of cockles and 2 of periwinkles, 34 barrels of oysters, and 10 boxes and 2 barrels of sprats. This is the smallest seizure recorded for some considerable time.

Several thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the application of coercion to Ireland under existing circumstances. Amongst the speakers were Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P.; Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; and Mr. Redmond, M.P.—Miss Parnell addressed a meeting at Claremorris, last Saturday, of the Ladies' Land League, and stated the objects of this new form of the organisation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in February was 101,761, of whom 53,960 were in workhouses and 52,514 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1880, 1879, and 1878, these figures show an increase of 875, 11,979, and 18,018 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 743, of whom 603 were men, 111 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

There being no opposition, Mr. Pickering Phipps, of Collingtree, Northampton, was on Monday declared the duly-elected member for the Southern Division of Northamptonshire. The seat was rendered vacant by the death of Major F. W. Cartwright.—A petition has been lodged at the offices of the Court of Common Pleas against the return of Mr. Francis Sharpe Powell as member for Wigan. The petition alleges bribery, treating, and undue influence, but the seat is not claimed on behalf of the defeated candidate.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to advocate increased support for the St. John's Ambulance Association—a society which was started with the intention of spreading information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and wounded before the arrival of regular medical aid. Resolutions in favour of the work of the society were passed; among the speakers being Sir Edward Lechmere, M.P., Major Duncan, Mr. John Furley, the Earl of Glasgow, Mr. Edward Hovey Palmer, Dr. Hardwicke, Viscount Templetown, and Sir Edward Perrott.



THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY VERNON HEATH, TAKEN IN 1862.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

On Thursday of last week the mortal remains of Thomas Carlyle were buried at Ecclefechan, his native village, near Dumfries. The body was brought from London the night before, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, Mr. Froude, Professor Tyndall, and Mr. W. H. Lecky. It was met at Ecclefechan station before noon by the relatives of the author, a brother and two sisters, with their families. A procession of six mourning coaches followed the hearse to the churchyard. About two hundred of the peasantry and children of the neighbourhood were collected near the

gates, and nearly a hundred persons surrounded the grave. The plain coffin was inscribed simply with the name and the dates of birth and death. On it were laid wreaths of white flowers. The deceased was buried in profound silence and under the soft sunshine which had succeeded the snows of the preceding night and the morning's shower. The bell of the Board School tower tolled as the hearse drove up, but presently that ceased, and the impressive stillness was unbroken. In this and the neighbouring graveyard many of the Carlyle family are buried; no other name there so often meets the eye, though at present no one of the family resides in the village. In the inclosure where the body of Thomas Carlyle

was buried there is a marble slab which bears the following inscription:—"Erected to the memory of Janet Carlyle, spouse to James Carlyle, mason, in Ecclefechan, who died Sept. 11, 1792, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. Also Janet Carlyle, daughter of James Carlyle and Margaret Aitken, who died at Ecclefechan, Jan. 27, 1801, aged seventeen months; also Margaret, their daughter. She died June 22, 1830, aged twenty-seven; and the above James Carlyle, born at Brownknowe, August, 1738, died at Scotsbrig, on Jan. 23, 1832; and here also now rests Margaret Aitken, his second wife, born at Whitestanes, Kirkmahoe, in September, 1771; died at Scotsbrig, on Christmas Day, 1853. She brought

him nine children, whereof four sons and three daughters survive, gratefully reverent of such a father and such a mother."

This inscription was composed by the late Thomas Carlyle to the memory of his father and mother, of his sisters Janet and Margaret, and of his father's first wife; or he furnished, at least, that part of the inscription which records the deaths of his father, James Carlyle, in 1832, and of his mother, Margaret, the second wife of James Carlyle, in 1853. About ten years ago Mr. Carlyle had this family grave inclosed, as is shown in our illustration, by a low wall and a high iron railing. In September, 1879, his brother, Dr. John Carlyle, M.D., who had formerly resided at Florence, and was known as a translator of Dante, died at Dumfries, and was buried in the same grave; but his name has not yet been added to those inscribed there.

The usual custom of the Scottish Church is not to read any part of the funeral religious service at the open grave, as in England; but prayers are said either in the private house, or in the church building, with some reading of the Scriptures, before going to the place of burial. No formal service, therefore, would be expected to be performed in the village churchyard upon this occasion. Those present, of course, stood with bare heads, in an attitude of reverence, but in silence, while the body of their departed friend was lowered into the grave. The coffin, an oak one, with the simple inscription on a brass plate, "Thomas Carlyle, born Dec. 4, 1795; died Feb. 5, 1881," was let down by the hands of relatives only. Several wreaths of flowers were placed upon it, and the mourners left the graveside. The chief mourner was Mr. James Carlyle, senior, a farmer in Newlands, the deceased's brother, and the other relatives



CHEYNE-ROW, CHELSEA, WHERE THOMAS CARLYLE LIVED.

present were Mr. James Carlyle, junior, of Newlands; Mr. John Carlyle, farmer, of Pingle; Mr. James Carlyle, junior, farmer, of Craigenputtock; Mr. Alexander Carlyle, London; Mr. J. C. Austin, farmer, of Gill; Mr. John Aitken, of Dumfries; and Mr. Hoggan, farmer, of Gilbrae, nephews; Mr. Aitken, of Dumfries, brother-in-law, Mr. Alex. Welsh, of Liverpool, a cousin of the late Mrs. Carlyle; and Mr. R. Carlyle, of Waterbeck, a distant relative. Among the few others present were Mr. Froude, Professor Tyndall, Professor Lecky, and Captain Henry Watt, of Liverpool; Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, the niece, who was the companion of Carlyle's widowed years, and her sister, Miss Aitken, from Dumfries, were also present, but did not accompany the funeral in the churchyard.

Ecclefechan is a small straggling village of some eight hundred inhabitants, about sixteen miles east of the town of Dumfries. There are few signs of progress in the village, which has not grown in size, nor is it likely to do so. The house in which Carlyle was born is a two-storey whitewashed dwelling, at the foot of the village, and forms one of the tenements of the same size, divided by a covered archway. A mile and a half from the village, and nearer to Lockerbie, is the small farm of Mill-hall, to which the family removed a few years after the birth of Thomas Carlyle. Ecclefechan was originally the name of a parish as well as of a village, but this and the other small parish of Luce have for two centuries been conjoined with the parish of Hoddum, and there is now no place of worship at the old churchyard in which Carlyle is interred. It presents, like most of the country churchyards of Scotland, a rough and somewhat uncared-for appearance.

The late Mr. Carlyle was accustomed to visit



BURIAL-PLACE OF THOMAS CARLYLE, AT ECCLEFECHAN, DUMFRIES.

his native place every summer, though his constant residence was in London from 1833 to the day of his death. Before coming to London, he dwelt some years at Craigenputtock, a farm which was his wife's property, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries, which is described in one of his letters to Goethe; and it was there he wrote "Sartor Resartus." Mrs. Carlyle, whom he married in 1826, and who died in 1866, was, as we have mentioned, a daughter of Dr. John Welsh, M.D., of Haddington, near Edinburgh. It was at first expected, as we stated last week, that Carlyle would be buried at Haddington, where his wife was interred nearly seven years ago; but this plan was changed, that he might be laid with his father and mother, his brother and sisters, in the Carlyle family grave at Ecclefechan.

The house at Chelsea, in which this great author lived so long as forty-seven years, has often attracted the respectful curiosity of those visitors to London who had a taste for the current biographical anecdotes of contemporary men of letters. It stands in a retired and rather obscure situation, Great Cheyne-row, at the back of the west side of Oakley-street, and very near the Thames Embankment. It used formerly to be No. 5, but is now reckoned No. 24, Cheyne-row, and the back of a new block of Model Dwellings rises directly opposite its front door and windows. It is said that Carlyle would never hear of removing to another house, and he was much averse to any change of his domestic or personal habits. He might often be seen, on a fine moonlight evening in summer, attired in his long overcoat and soft felt hat, with an old-fashioned clay pipe in his mouth, lounging for half an hour on the Chelsea Thames Embankment. A sketch of the illustrious man, as he would appear at such times, is now presented to our readers, who will regard it, we are sure, in the spirit of reverent sympathy due to his age, his character and genius.

The Portrait of Carlyle, engraved for this week's publication, is from a photograph taken by Mr. Vernon Heath, of Piccadilly, who writes the following note upon it:—

"In October of 1862, the Lady Ashburton of that time invited me to the Grange to meet Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle. Carlyle was then in the height of his vigour and power, and both he and his wife impressed me deeply. Indeed, I shall never forget the conversations of that week, for all who knew Lord and Lady Ashburton knew how charming and perfect everything they said and did was—a week, too, that became still more memorable for the reason that, towards its close, Bishop Wilberforce joined the party. Just think what it was to hear Carlyle and the Bishop in argument!—and that was my good fortune. There was one wet morning we amused ourselves with my camera, and it was then this portrait was taken."

It is announced by Mr. Froude, in a letter of his to the *Times* of Monday last, that Carlyle's biographical sketches of his own father, of Edward Irving, of Jeffrey, and part of a memoir of Mrs. Carlyle, will shortly be published. There is also a large collection of private letters. Mr. Froude was appointed by Carlyle, ten years ago, to take charge of these literary materials after Carlyle's death.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE AMAZONS IN GREEK SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.

Professor Sidney Colvin devoted his third lecture, given on Wednesday, the 12th inst., to a rapid survey of the various ways in which the Greek sculptors dealt with their favourite myth by works of relief—a mode in which they could treat the subject with much greater freedom than in sculpture "in the round." His illustrations, casts, photographs, and diagrams related to the three great Amazon fights with Heracles, Theseus, and Achilles. He first commented on those found in temple decorations, especially the metopes and friezes; dilating on many interesting details discoverable in some very fine casts of works, now in the British Museum, brought from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ, near Phigaleia, erected by the architect of the Parthenon, about 425 B.C., a typical achievement of the first great Athenian School. Some remains of the frieze of the Mausoleum, second-rate work, brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton, were next considered; and also others, still more inferior, brought from the temple of Artemis, at Magnesia, on the Meander, and now in the Louvre. The Professor next commented on the Amazonian decorations of Sarcophagi, a later kind of art of which many examples are found, belonging to Roman times, a few perhaps dating from the second or third century B.C. Some examples of these were represented in large diagrams; and in them the episode of Penthesilea often occurs. The expression of these legends in the so-called "Bronzes of Siris" was noticed; and, in conclusion, remarks were made on some enlarged drawings of reliefs, executed on gems and precious stones, and their relations to their prototypes.

Professor Colvin in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 12th inst., commented on the treatment of the myth of the Amazons by Greek painters in two modes, panel and mural or wall-paintings, and painting on vases. Specimens of the former kind have been preserved only in the remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in some subterranean Etruscan tombs. Among these reference was made to the records of the paintings by Polygnotus and others in the temple of Theseus at Athens, and of Zeus at Olympus; and an accurate water-colour copy was exhibited of, perhaps, the very best preserved example of Etrusco-Greek painting, dating about A.D. 300, on a sarcophagus now at Florence. Vase painting was characterised as a comparatively humble branch of decorative design, yet which, from the preservation of so many thousand specimens in tombs, is of the utmost importance in the study of ancient graphic art. Referring to a series of fine diagrams, much enlarged copies of paintings on vases of various times now placed in the British Museum, and at Paris, Munich, St. Petersburg, and other places, Professor Colvin pointed out the representations of various incidents in the legends of the Amazons, with curious details of person, action, and dress. These included single Scythian-like figures, fights of Amazons with griffins—very common in vase-painting—the stories of Heracles, Theseus, and Achilles, and the affecting episode of the death of Penthesilea. In relation to this last event, the Professor concluded his course by reading extracts from the ancient Greek poem by Quintus Smyrnaeus.

THE TROUBADOURS AND THEIR WORKS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer, in his third lecture, on Thursday, the 10th inst., gave biographical sketches of some of the more eminent Troubadours, with metrical extracts from their works. Beginning with the "Sirventes," poems which included all subjects except love, he characterised Bertran de Born, the intimate friend of the rebellious sons of our Henry II., as the very prototype of the warlike Troubadour, wielding with equal force the lyre and the sword, ferocious yet not wanting in tenderness, a true friend and a truer later. On account of his base conduct towards Henry II. Dante placed him in the ninth pit of hell, carrying his head severed from his body. After giving some details of his wild career, in which his character appears as a psychological problem, Mr. Hueffer cited from a

MS. chronicle of the time the graphic account of the King's pardoning Bertran, when his prisoner, on his expressing his grief at the death of his friend, the young prince Henry. Bertran died at an advanced age in a monastery. An account was next given of the "Monk of Montaudon," highly celebrated for his gay and satiric verses on the events of his day, which were received with much leniency on account of his position in the cloister. For his genius and talents he was permitted to arrange his life as a Troubadour, in conformity with the directions of Alfonso, King of Aragon; and thus he became master of the revels at the Court of Puy Sainte Marie, yet afterwards was appointed Prior of Villa Franca. His poems were of a very varied nature, and his sharp castigation of contemporary poets is very amusing. Eventually the writers of "Sirventes," became severe reprovers of the moral evils of their time and of the decay of Christian piety. In treating of the canzo, or love-song, Mr. Hueffer specially commented on the life and poems of Folquet, of Marseilles, and of the only lady Troubadour whose works have come down to us, the beautiful Countess Beatrice de Die, who expressed in melodious verse her unrequited love for Rambaut, the ruler of Aurenga or Orange.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE ALBIGEOIS.

Mr. Francis Hueffer began his fourth and concluding lecture on the Troubadours on Monday last, the 14th inst., by describing the thirteenth century as an epoch of religious revolution. The domination of Rome was resisted, heresy abounded, the vices of the clergy were satirised, and translations of the Bible into the popular languages demanded. The south of France was eminent for its wealth and independent spirit. Its chief sect, the Albigensians or Albigenses, named from Albi, in Toulouse, had little in common with the Waldenses or Vaudois, save opposition to Rome. They appear to have been a form of the great Manichean heresy, which spread from the East over all Europe, under the name Cathari, or "Pure." They rejected the mass, transubstantiation, and veneration of saints, professing entire subjection to the Bible, and especially to the New Testament. They are said to have been vegetarians, and opposed to marriage and capital punishment; and their enemies admitted the purity of their lives. By way of illustration, Mr. Hueffer read extracts from a singular poem by a Bishop, "The Tale of a Heretic." The sect flourished for a time. In 1204 Guillaubert de Castres, an eminent teacher, had amongst his followers illustrious nobles; ladies of high rank surrendered to God and the Gospel; and the gallant Raimon VI., Count of Toulouse, became the heroic champion of national and religious freedom, though still professedly orthodox. In 1207 Pope Innocent III. preached a crusade against the Provençal heretics, and amongst the leaders of the sacred army was Simon de Montfort, father of the Earl of Leicester, chief in our "War of the Barons." Many interesting details were given of the crusade, which lasted fifteen years, desolating the finest provinces of France, especially of the decisive Battle of Muret, when Peter of Aragon perished, with the flower of his chivalry. The Church triumphed; and Raimon died with a broken heart and ruined fortunes; his territories eventually were annexed to the Crown; the north of France became supreme, and the "langue d'Oc" was degraded to a patois. In extracts from the "Song of the Crusade" against the Albigensians, the author, William of Tudela, was shown to be very outspoken respecting the atrocities committed by the orthodox victors. In this great conflict, Mr. Hueffer adduced evidence to show that the Troubadours were faithful warriors in the cause of truth, free thought, and toleration, very few being found on the side of the Pope; and one of these, through shame, hid himself in a monastery.

THE DISTANCES OF THE STARS.

Professor Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Ireland, began his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on the 11th instant by stating that forty years ago the distance of the star 61 Cygni was determined by Bessel, a discovery which was characterised by Sir John Herschel as "the greatest and most glorious triumph which practical astronomy has ever witnessed." Several attempts have been since made to investigate the parallax of 61 Cygni anew, with the view of confirming or correcting Bessel's results. Struve found that the distance, instead of being sixty billions of miles, as stated by Bessel, was not more than forty billions of miles; and Struve's result has been confirmed by other investigations, among which the observations made by the lecturer at Dunsink Observatory were described. The star Groombridge 1830 has a proper motion of seven seconds per annum, and a parallax of one tenth of a second. Its actual velocity must be, therefore, about 200 miles per second. Newcomb has shown that unless the mass of our sidereal system be much greater than is usually supposed, Groombridge 1830 cannot belong to our star system. The Professor said that he had been engaged for some years at Dunsink in a systematic search for stars which have an appreciable parallax, and some hundreds of stars have been examined. The star Groombridge 1618 was studied in two series of observations, and the result seems to show that this star has a parallax of one third of a second. From the distance of this star, the earth's orbit would appear about as large as a penny piece seven miles off. The connection between the considerations as to the distances of the stars and their proper motions was discussed, and it was pointed out that in very ancient geological times the stars now seen were probably too remote to be visible from the earth. The possible connection between parallax research and the problems of the nature of space was alluded to, and it was shown that if space be hyperbolic the observed parallax is smaller than the true parallax, while the converse must be the case if space be elliptic. If the defect of a triangle is ever to be measured, the Professor, in concluding, said that it must apparently be by parallax observation.

Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson will on Friday evening next give a discourse on Excitability in Plants and Animals.

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute have decided to hold their annual meeting at the Civil Engineers' rooms, Westminster, on May 4, and the two next days, under the presidency of Mr. Josiah Smith, of Barrow.

By order of the London Financial Association, the Alexandra Palace and grounds, 163 acres in extent, were yesterday week offered for sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The property was, however, not sold, and it remains to be disposed of by private contract. The whole of the property was first put up in one lot. A bid of £200,000 was made. This was followed by one of £100,000, and there being no advance, the auctioneer withdrew the lot and stated that it would be offered in seven separate lots. Lot 1, consisting of the palace, park, and grounds, and comprising 163 acres, was then put up. The bidding commenced at £180,000 and ended at £199,000, when it was declared not sold. Lots 2 and 3 were not offered. Lot 4, comprising 11 acres 2 roods 22 perches, was bought in at £13,400. Lot 5, consisting of 35 acres 1 rood 36 perches of building land, was withdrawn at £30,000. Lot 6, 108 acres and a house, was bought in at £66,000; and lot 7, 47 acres, was withdrawn when the bidding failed to exceed £12,000.

FINE ARTS.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. AGNEWS'.

The present collection at the Old Bond-street Galleries does not fall short of, if it does not surpass, its predecessors. The examples are in the great majority of instances "important"—that is, large in scale and carried to completion. And although mere size, and even finish, form by no means an invariable test of relative merit, it often happens that they convey a new and higher impression of a given artist's ability. This is the case as regards some of the comparatively less-known and younger artists represented here. For instance, we do not remember to have before seen from Messrs. Edwin Ellis, T. B. Hardy, S. P. Jackson, T. Pyne, and H. A. Harper, such admirable drawings as those here. Mr. W. Wyld, whose reputation is greater in Paris than in London, and Mr. Andrew MacCallum, whom we have seldom seen of late in water-colours, are also well represented. By M. E. Lambert there are two cat-subjects almost, if not quite, as admirable as his oil-pictures. But among the works of more novel interest, perhaps, the most noteworthy is "Scots Guards Returning from Exercise in Hyde Park," by the celebrated French military painter, M. Dettaille. The figure-draughtsmanship, and the varied and rich characterisation of the soldiers' faces are worthy of all praise. M. Dettaille has recorded the scene with almost photographic exactitude, and must be held exempt from the charge—that may be brought almost always with justice against French artists' pictures of English people—of either repeating French types or launching into caricature.

The examples of many of the celebrities of the day are often so fully illustrative that anything like adequate criticism or description would take us far beyond our narrow limits this week. It must suffice to say that by Sir John Gilbert there is a large and capital example of the genial painter's art—a scene from the "Winter's Tale," where the pedlar Autolycus offers his wares to a crowd of lads and lasses. By Mr. Millais there is a version of "The Black Brunswicker;" by Mr. F. Goodall, a very pretty version of "The Swing;" by Mr. Briton Rivière, a replica of "All that was left of the 'Homeward Bound';" together with important examples of L. Haghe, E. Duncan, F. Tayler, Birket Foster (to whom nearly an entire screen is devoted), and many of the leading artists of both societies. A series of drawings of birds of gay plumage by Mr. Marks should also not be overlooked. Mr. Marks paints these creatures (which seem to have somehow been unduly overlooked by artists) not only with the scientific accuracy of an ornithologist, but also with a fine instinct and feeling for their decorative value, to say nothing of the many droll and quaint analogies to human beings that he finds in them or deduces from them.

The examples of the deceased masters of water-colours, in which this exhibition is rich, opens an historical field into which we cannot now enter. We must be content with saying that there are two splendid Copley Fieldings, lovely George Barretts, good drawings by Stanfield and David Roberts, samples of W. Hunt and D. Cox, and no less than nine Turners, of not very different periods of his middle time, marked by his usual mannerisms, all apparently faded—owing to the use of the siennas and other fugitive vegetable colours. But to this probably two or three of the more poetical ones owe an additional and more dreamlike charm.

HANOVER GALLERY.

In a water-colour exhibition just opened at this gallery there are several drawings of mark, including, however, some by A. W. Hunt, Briton Rivière, Alma-Tadema, A. C. Gow, and others, which, having been publicly shown before, it is not incumbent on us to review. Few of the works are "important" as regards magnitude or elaboration, nevertheless a fair average of merit obtains in the gallery. The following are new to us:—A tripartite frame, the sequential subjects of which are entitled the "Tragedy of an Honest Wife," by Mr. Alma-Tadema. In the first compartment is a variation of the marriage scene of the artist's principal Academy picture of last year. In the second, the hapless Galeswintha lies stark dead after strangulation by her atrocious lord. The third represents a pretended miracle at her tomb as told in the monkish legends of Gregory of Tours. The painter's technical skill and thoroughness are well sustained in all three. "A Puritan" is a clever, spirited figure by Seymour Lucas. A small drawing of a lady engaged "Embroidering" (which gives the title) is a good, even noble, sample of Mr. J. D. Linton's single-figure costume studies. Despite the ever-recurring black shadows, there are fine mellow harmonies in the colouring; the dress falls to the figure in more natural folds than usual; and there are few painters who could render a face so true in character and aspect. Excellent qualities will likewise be found in his "Michael Lambourne, from 'Kenilworth,'" though neither the model nor costume are very favourable for pictorial effect. "The Empty Spindle," by R. W. Macbeth, has pathos, and is marked by unwonted care and modesty of execution. "An Artist's Holiday," by E. J. Gregory, showing a painter sketching from nature as a lady sleeps in a hammock, has artistic qualities of a refined and rare kind. Mr. Alfred Parsons has made a further advance in two or three water-colours; there is nothing here more brilliantly true to outdoor effect than the "Valley of the Kennet." Good and pleasant work will also be found under the names of E. Bale, W. Pilsbury, J. E. Grace, J. W. North, J. Scott, J. Orrock, C. Green, G. Clausen, F. Tayler, H. Herkomer, W. J. Wainwright, and others.

Among works in black and white is another series of drawings and sketches by the artists of *Punch*, which, it need not be said, have lost sometimes more than they have gained in the process of engraving. Lastly, by Mr. R. C. Woodville (to whom this Journal is indebted for so many recent illustrations) there are fourteen sketches in Albania and Montenegro, which will convey a high impression of this artist's powers. For quickness and accuracy of observation in seizing the salient characteristics of a people or features of a country, and action or expression in all their momentary variety; for daring in dealing with difficult foreshortening and exceptional effects of lighting; and for amazing spirit and certainty of hand, we know of few, if any, to compare with this gifted young painter.

The Old Masters Exhibition at the Royal Academy will, till its close, on Saturday, March 12, be lighted at dusk, and remain open till seven p.m. every evening.

At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held on the 10th inst. in Edinburgh, Mr. W. F. Vallance, A.R.S.A., was elected an Academician, in room of the late Mr. Charles Lees, treasurer to the Academy.

Mr. Thomas Sewell Robins, a painter of considerable merit, died last year. The public will have an opportunity of seeing some of the best of Mr. Robins's works at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods from the 23rd to the 25th of this month, for which days the sale is fixed.

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BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

MR. W. L. ASHMEAD BURDETT-COUTTS BARTLETT.—SEE PAGE 186.



SCULLING-RACE ON MONDAY LAST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, SKETCHED ABOVE HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 186.



SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS BY THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

On Monday last, the Corporation of the City of London presented their freedom, with a sword of honour, to this distinguished officer, in recognition of his late services in the Afghan War. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall Library. The Earl and Countess Lytton, Lady Roberts, Lady Cavagnari, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, General Sir S. Browne and Lady Browne, and many officers of the Army, were among the company present. The Lord Mayor, Alderman M^r Arthur, M.P., with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Councillors, were in full civic state. Sir F. Roberts wore his military uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Bath and other decorations. The City Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, addressed him with an elaborate recital of his past services and recent achievements, and proffered him the honorary citizenship of London. Sir F. Roberts spoke in reply, having first signed the roll of freemen, and accepted the sword of honour, the pattern of which is shown in our Illustration.

This sword was manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The scabbard is of standard gold, and at the upper part, near the hilt of the sword, is decorated with representations in high relief of the Orders of the Bath, the Indian Empire, and the Victoria Cross, surrounded by branches of palm, and with the motto, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat." Separated from these by a chased band are panels containing figures, in relief, emblematic of Justice and Mercy, Prudence and Speed, and below these, on either side of the scabbard, are heads of the Indian tiger and African elephant, forming bosses to which are attached the rings of the sword-belt. The ornamentation is continued in the form of tablets bearing the names of the principal engagements in which General Roberts has figured—viz., Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Umbeyla, Loosha, Abyssinia, Peiwar Kotal, Char-Asiab, Cabul, Candahar. The remainder of the scabbard is chased with the national emblems treated conventionally, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, together with the lotus, the serpent, and various palms, in allusion to India and Africa. Among these emblematic devices two panels are conspicuous: on the one is embossed the gateway of Eton, where General Roberts was educated in 1847; and on the other the gateway of Candahar, the scene of the General's latest exploit. The hilt of the sword is of ivory, terminating in a lion's head, and delicately carved with oak-leaves, emblems of Valour and Fortitude, and the cross-piece of gold bears on one side the arms and supporters of the City of London, and on the other the arms and supporters of General Roberts. The blade is decorated with appropriate engraved devices, and bears the proper record or inscription.

In the evening of the same day the Lord Mayor entertained Sir F. Roberts, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, and many noblemen and gentlemen, including Earl Lytton, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Chelmsford, the Earl of Morley, Lord Enfield, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and others of note, at a grand banquet in the Mansion House. Sir F. Roberts, in returning thanks when they drank his health, made a powerful and impressive speech upon the necessity of army reform, condemning the short-service system, and the enlistment of mere boys to service in the Army abroad. He declared that it was requisite to have two separate and distinct armies, a sort of militia for home defence, and a foreign service army, which should ever be ready to take the field in any part of the world. It was impossible to model our military system after that of the great Continental Powers. Mr. Childers expressed his agreement with these views, to a great extent, and hoped that some reforms might be carried into effect.

MARRIAGE OF LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, so long and so well known as the munificent benefactress of the poorer classes in London, and as the liberal patroness of many charitable and benevolent institutions and missions for different objects of religious and philanthropic zeal, married Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead-Bartlett on Saturday last. The wedding ceremony took place at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, which is the nearest to her Ladyship's town-house. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. Lacaita, as his best man, and Mr. Bryant, arrived at the church precisely at half-past eleven, and was shortly afterwards followed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship was received by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., her cousin, and her three bridesmaids, the Misses Burdett, daughters of Sir Francis, and Miss Maria Keppel, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel. The bride wore a robe of ivory-white satin, her head being covered by a lace veil; and the bridesmaids wore cream-white dresses.

The religious service was performed by the Rev. William Cardall, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir Francis Burdett gave his cousin away. After the marriage the wedding party adjourned to the residence of Mrs. Trevanion, elder sister of the Baroness, 10, Chester-square, for breakfast, which was limited to a small circle, Mrs. Trevanion being confined to her room by indisposition. Among those present were Sir Francis and Lady Burdett and Misses Burdett, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel and Miss Keppel, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Bryant, the Rev. W. Cardall, and the Rev. Henry White.

Early in the afternoon, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett and Baroness Burdett-Coutts left Charing-cross station by a special train, which consisted of a Royal saloon, with a first-class carriage and two brake-vans, for Headcorn, on their way to Ingledon, Ashford, Kent, Admiral Gordon's residence, where they purpose spending a short time in retirement. At Charing-

cross the arrangements for the reception of the party were carried out by the station-master, barricades being put across the west side of the station, and the arrival of the party kept as private as possible. Soon after half-past three a crowd assembled within the station, but they were shut off from the departure platform by the barriers. The space in front of the train was covered with crimson cloth; and Sir E. Watkin, M.P., chairman of the company, the Rev. Henry White, of the Savoy Chapel, and Colonel Surtees were present. The bridal party arrived at the station at 3.40 in a carriage and pair, the servants wearing wedding favours. The Baroness was the first to alight. Sir Edward Watkin conducted her to the saloon, and stood for some minutes in conversation with her Ladyship. The train left the station punctually at the time appointed.

The Right Hon. Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was born April 21, 1814, being the youngest of the five daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, fifth Baronet, of Foremark Hall, near Repton, Derby, some time M.P. for Westminster, and a famous Radical politician, who died in 1844. He was the chief representative of an ancient and distinguished Warwickshire family, some of whose members, Knights and Lords of the Manor of Arrow, bore part in the wars of Edward III., and in the Wars of the Roses. Sir Francis Burdett, in 1793, married Sophia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, of London, banker, the founder of Coutts's private bank. He had one son, Robert, who became a Colonel in the Army, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1844, but died unmarried in June, 1880, when his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Burdett, late of the 17th Lancers, succeeded as seventh Baronet. The five daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P., by his wife, Sophia, daughter of Thomas Coutts, are now to be mentioned. The eldest, Sophia Burdett, married the Hon. Robert Otway-Cave, M.P., but she and her husband died above thirty years ago, leaving no children. The second, Susannah, married Mr. John Bettesworth Trevanion, of Caerhayes, Cornwall, but was left a widow in 1840, and childless. The third, Joanna, died unmarried, in 1862. The fourth, Clara Maria, married, in 1830, the Rev. James Drummond-Money, who died in 1875, but has one son, Mr. Francis Burdett Money-Coutts, of Weybridge, Surrey; this lady and her son bearing the name of Coutts, in addition to Money, by Royal license. The fifth daughter, Angela Georgina Burdett, obtained the large personal and other property of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, by will, at the death of his widow, Harriet (who was Miss Harriet Mellon, the actress, and who, after Mr. Coutts's death, married the Duke of St. Albans). Upon this event, in 1837, Miss Angela Burdett assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname of Coutts. As Miss Burdett-Coutts, she was known and greatly esteemed for the generous use that she made of her wealth, especially in London. In June, 1871, probably as a token of the Queen's regard for one so eminently kind and charitable, a Peerage was conferred upon this wealthy and popular lady. She is coheiress, with Mrs. Money-Coutts, of the ancient baronies of Scales, Latimer, and Badlesmere. Her residence at Holly Lodge, Highgate, and her town-house, 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, are as well known to Londoners as Coutts's banking-house in the Strand, of which she is still the principal proprietor. The extensive range of model dwellings for the poor, erected by her at Bethnal-green, and called Columbia-square, with the splendid adjoining structure of Columbia Market, though it has failed to be of the practical utility which she designed, will form a conspicuous monument of her benevolent intentions. These buildings and their history were described in our Journal some years ago. Lady Burdett-Coutts also built St. Stephen's Church and Schools, Westminster, and endowed the Colonial Bishopsis of Adelaide, Columbia, and Capetown; she established native girls' schools in Borneo; gave large bounties to the poor fishermen of the Hebrides, and of the west coast of Ireland; and bestowed certain annual sums on the industrial teaching of girls in the National Schools of London. She has been admitted to the freedom of the City of London, and of two or three Livery Companies.

The newly-married husband of this lady is a younger son of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, by Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. John King Ashmead. His elder brother is Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. for Eye, who was born in 1848. Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett has, for some years past, it is understood, been accustomed to render active assistance to Lady Burdett-Coutts in the business of dispensing her extensive charitable gifts and loans; an office that was formerly discharged by the late Mr. W. H. Wills, sub-editor of *Household Words* and literary associate of the late Charles Dickens. It may be recollected, also, that Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett was engaged in Turkey, after the war and invasion of that country by Russia, in distributing relief to the distressed Mussulman population of Roumelia and Bulgaria. The *London Gazette* of Monday last contains an official announcement that he has now applied for and obtained Royal license to assume the name of Burdett-Coutts, and he will, therefore, in future be known as Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett.

Our Portraits of Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband are from photographs; the former is one by the London Stereoscopic Company. That of Mr. W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett was taken by Mr. Van der Weyde's Electric Light process, in Regent-street.

The annual general court of the governors and subscribers of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum was held on Sunday, at Norwood—Dr. Behrend in the chair. Sixteen boys and eight girls were elected, thus making the number of children in the institution 207. At the end of the proceedings the chairman presented a testimonial, consisting of a vote of thanks illuminated on vellum and handsomely framed, to Mr. Joseph Sebag, on his retirement from the office of treasurer, in which capacity he had served for ten years, having previously acted as president of the Jews' Orphan Asylum.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT-RACE ON THE THAMES.

The long-deferred race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Elias C. Laycock, of Sydney, N.S.W., over the Thames championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, was at length brought to an issue on Monday afternoon last, and resulted, as was fully anticipated, in the very easy victory of the former, who secured a good lead at the start, was never headed, and paddled in an easy victor by four lengths, which he could have made considerably more if he had so wished. The match, which was postponed from Jan. 17 last, in consequence of the severe weather, was for the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, a stake of £1000, and the Championship of England, which, of course, on this occasion included the title of "Champion of the World." As our readers are doubtless aware, the contest arose out of the defeat experienced by Trickett at the hands of Hanlan over the same course, in November last, at which time the Australian party were loud in their statements that the form displayed by their champion was too bad to be true; and his confère, Laycock, continuing in such fine form, as his easy victory over the well-known Wallace Ross in the final heat of the Hop Bitters Regatta proved, they decided to have one more try to retrieve their lost laurels. The Canadian having been successful three times in succession, the Challenge Cup now becomes his own property, and he receives in addition a gold medal of the value of 25 guineas and the sum of £100. With regard to the race, Laycock rowed well and pluckily, but was evidently out-classed, and some time must elapse before we meet with a man who can lower Hanlan's colours whilst he is in his present form.

Though there was not much promise of sport at Bromley last week, and the weather was as bad as it could be, there was a very fair muster of spectators on each of the two days, as racing-men have been so long "frozen out" that they did not like to miss a meeting of any kind. The ground was in a fearful state, the horses sinking up to their fetlocks at every stride, and frequently having to gallop through miniature lakes. In spite of this, however, public form was generally vindicated, and the heavy weights had all the best of it, the style in which that very useful hunter The Owl carried 13 st. 6 lb. being most remarkable. Cynthia took a couple of events for Lord Marcus Beresford, who secured a bargain in the smart-looking Gordon, after he had disposed of a couple of opponents in a steeplechase. The course at Kempton Park was in far better order than at Bromley, and, as a natural consequence, there were larger fields for the various events. Nothing of much importance took place on Tuesday, and, on the following day, a thick fog interfered greatly with the pleasure of the spectators. There was a capital field of eleven for the Kempton Park Grand Hurdle Handicap, the chief race of the meeting, to which £500 was added. Bacchus (12 st. 6 lb.) was as good a favourite as anything; but, though he ran prominently for a long distance, his weight and the heavy ground stopped him before he reached the last hurdle, and a good finish between Scot Guard (10 st. 9 lb.) and Quadron (11 st. 4 lb.) ended in favour of the former by half a length.

Her Majesty's staghounds met on Tuesday at Beaconsfield. There was a fair field, the chase being by way of Wooburn-green, Hedder, and Taplow to Cliveden, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where it ended, the quarry having taken refuge in the Thames above Maidenhead Bridge.

The Duke of Rutland has decided not to hunt the Lincolnshire side of the Belvoir country after the close of the present season; and Mr. John Coupland has intimated that he will retire from the mastership of the Quorn hounds at the close of the season.

A very interesting billiard-match for £100 was played at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, last week, between D. Richards and F. Shorter. The game was 1000 up, level, upon a championship table, and it was generally thought that Shorter, who is matched with Joseph Bennett for the championship, would win easily. During the early part of the contest he had a good deal of luck, and, as his opponent played in poor form, he held a long lead at one time, and, at the interval, was fully one hundred points in front. On resuming play, however, Richards rapidly made up his lost ground, and three successive breaks of 44, 40, and 50 took him well to the fore. The finish was very close and exciting, a 52—in which were ten consecutive spot strokes into the same pocket—made by Richards, being followed by a beautifully-played 62 from his opponent. This seemed to give Shorter some chance again, but he failed at an easy losing hazard just at a very critical point of the game, and was beaten by 74 points. Immediately on the conclusion of the game, Richards challenged the winner of the Bennett-Shorter match for the championship. To-day (Saturday) an American tournament, in which ten of the principal players are engaged, will be begun at the Aquarium.

After some months of paper war, there seems every chance of Jones and Beckwith bringing off a couple of matches, and the vexed question of the swimming championship will be at length set at rest.

A meeting of the council of the Yacht-Racing Association was held on Tuesday at the Langham Hotel. The meeting was called to consider the desirability of making an alteration in the measurement rule. Mr. W. Baden-Powell proposed the following rule in place of the present Thames rule:—"That the length be multiplied by the length and by the breadth and the product divided by 1200." In the absence of Mr. David MacIver, M.P., the proposal was seconded by the Marquis of Ailsa, and, after a long discussion, the council decided to recommend the proposal for adoption at the next general meeting, on March 1.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. There was a large and fashionable attendance, the company numbering over 300.

THE MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

Macmillan's is not a very strong number. "The Portrait of a Lady," though clever and refined, as Mr. James's work usually is, is too thin for a serial publication where a strong interest needs to be maintained from month to month. Of the miscellaneous papers, the best is Mr. Spencer Walpole's reminiscence of his late colleague as Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Frank Buckland, the popular naturalist, and evidently one of the most genial and quaintly eccentric of men. Mr. Thomas Hughes's paper of advice to young Englishmen about to settle at Rugby, Tennessee, is, no doubt, very salutary for such individuals, but scarcely proves that young Englishmen might not settle elsewhere with equal, or even greater, advantage. Mr. Saintsbury's review of Mr. Christie's life of Etienne Dolet is defective on every side but the literary, but on that side is very satisfactory.

The *Contemporary Review* leads off with an essay on "the moral influence of George Eliot," the whole significance of which is condensed into the designation of the writer as "one who knew her." For the glimpses we are allowed of George Eliot's own ideas, as expressed in her conversation, we are duly thankful, but they are merely plums in an otherwise insipid pudding. Mr. Poole's article on the new revision of the authorised version of the Scriptures resolves itself into a plea for more liberal encouragement to Semitic studies, said to flourish most bountifully on barren ground, and certainly unproductive in England. Mrs. Pfeiffer claims freedom for women and Mr. Haweis for clergymen, while Mr. Farrer investigates the failure in Ireland of that variety of freedom known as freedom of contract, and Mr. Buxton marshals the arguments for and against "the three F's" with his usual impartiality. Mr. Rae contributes an interesting account of the *via media* school of German economists, known as the Professorial or *ex cathedra* Socialists.

Fraser commences a new novel, "In Trust," which, if not of absorbing interest at present, is still clever and bright. Mr. Keble's critique on George Eliot's pictures of village life is somewhat one-sided, manifesting a disposition to exalt her humour above the deeper qualities of her genius, but is nevertheless valuable in calling attention to the special importance of her works as delineations of a state of society which, under the influence of railways and telegraphs, has passed away almost unobserved. Mr. Ernest Myers's remarks on Macaulay are a reasonable counterpoise to the unjust depreciation which the unbounded panegyric he received in his own day has called forth by an inevitable reaction. Macaulay's indefensible habit of deliberate exaggeration for the sake of effect has not only compromised his character for impartiality but impaired the authority due to his massive common-sense. "Alone in College, and what came of it," is a very amusing story, bordering upon the farcical. Professor Paley has collected many curious particulars about ancient Greek cookery, with recipes at the service of adventurous palates.

Among several excellent papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* perhaps the most generally interesting are the sketch of Washington society under the administration of General Taylor, Mr. Grant White's visit to London, a valuable account of co-operation in Germany, and an article on the present condition of American shipping, advocating the direct subsidising of it by Government. Miss Susan Coolidge's "In the Certosa" is a grave and moving piece of verse.

The illustrated publications of our American cousins have now attained such a character for excellence that, in comparing them with our own illustrated magazines, we cannot help feeling that we are being eclipsed by our Transatlantic brethren. *Harper* and *Scribner* are running a neck-and-neck race, and we only hope that in their eager desire to excel they will not rush into the region of extravagance and eccentricity. *Scribner's Magazine* and *St. Nicholas* for January and February are filled with carefully executed illustrations; but apparently the one thing aimed at by the engravers, and it is the only thing we can condemn, is *fineness* of execution. The engraver makes no distinction between a distant object and a near one—all alike are covered with beautifully fine lines, which have the effect of wrapping the subject in a more or less indistinct fog. A little bold execution in some of the foreground objects would make some of these American woodcuts absolutely perfect. In "Glimpses of Parisian Art" the facsimiles of artists' sketches are most interesting. *Scribner* contains other interesting articles, especially those on "English Theatres" and "Welsh Fairs." The description of an old Virginian town in the February number is capital, and the illustrations are equally good. *Harper* for February is full of interesting matter, literary and pictorial. Mr. Moncure Conway concludes his series of papers on the English Lakes, with their pretty illustrations; and there is a good article on "The Gospel History in Italian Painting;" but we may remark, in passing, that the *fine* and *foggy* style of engraving is ill suited to the productions of the old masters.

Parts 13 and 14 of the *American Art-Review* are very unequal. The wood engraving entitled "The Professor" is a really fine work of art; but the etching of a female head opposite page 68 is a vulgarity which would have been better omitted. Some of the illustrations to the articles on Antoine Joseph Wiertz, such as the "Genius of War" and "The Orphans," are about as bad and unpleasant as they can be. The account of this artist is interesting, and the literary contents of the numbers are quite as excellent as formerly.

The February number of the *Art Journal* is pleasant both to look at and to read. There is a gossip article on "Old Battersea Bridge," by Mrs. Macquoid, with illustrations; and in "Natural History in its Relation to Art" the reader is amused with some comparisons between birds and animals as they exist in nature and as they are represented in art.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" continues to course in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the present instalment contains one very striking portrait, the American, or pseudo-American, adventurer, Montana. "Our Garden Schools," by Dr. Richardson, is a valuable contribution to educational hygiene, and Dr. Andrew Wilson's sketch of the progressive development observable in the crustacean family illustrates the theory of evolution in a very telling way. Mr. Van Laun's demonstration that Gil Blas was really written and not stolen by Le Sage is triumphant; but an essay on "English Ethnology and English Genius" is vitiated throughout by the untenable assumption that the west of England is "more Celtic than Ireland."

Mr. D. C. Murray's "Joseph's Coat" in *Belgravia* has a remarkably clever prologue, which raises considerable expectations of the story to succeed. Nor is Mr. Mullock's "Romance of the Nineteenth Century" at all ineffective in amusing interest, although its general complexion is feverish and morbid. The remainder of the number is, for the most part, unusually good, including Mr. Haweis's account of a visit to Liszt, Mr. Lucy's amusing instances of mixed metaphors, and two singularly powerful stories, "The Plague-Smitten Ship," by J. M. Cobban, and Mr. T. Shairp's "Planty Banton."

Mrs. Riddell's new story in *London Society*, "The Senior Partner," promises to be in no way inferior to her highly successful "Mystery in Palace Gardens." There are some shrewd remarks in a paper entitled "How every man writes his own memoirs." The most important contributions to the *Army and Navy Magazine* is an able argument in favour of the retention of Candahar. *The Antiquary* and *The Theatre* are full of matter interesting to their respective classes of patrons.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have issued the first part of a new serial publication, the *Illustrated British Ballads*, Old and New, to be completed in twenty-four parts, with several hundred original wood-engravings by leading artists. With unabated energy, judgment, and skill, this firm continue their numerous publications, among which are—the Magazine of Art (noticed in a previous number), Family Magazine, Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, an Illustrated Book of the Dog; the Royal Shakspeare, well illustrated; and Part 16 of the National Gallery, with a coloured portrait of the late Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. William Black's *Sunrise: A Tale of These Times*, continues with increasing interest, the present Number being distinguished for power and pathos.

Good Words has another of Mr. Froude's remarkable letters, bearing the title of "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival of 1833"; and the second part of Mr. Blackmore's charming tale, entitled "Christowel." The *Leisure Hour* retains its distinctive features, with many improvements.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are—the English edition of the American Wide Awake for February, with the opening chapters of a new novel by George MacDonald; the Portfolio, containing The Ferry, etched by R. W. Macbeth, and illustrations of Liverpool; Home, the Burlington, Sporting Mirror, Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum; Pathways of Palestine, with permanent photographs; Men of Mark, containing portraits of Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Fowler, and Mr. W. J. Orchardson, R.A.; the Month and Catholic Review, the sixth and last part of Heath's Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, the Squire, Churchman, Antiquary, Science Gossip; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack. The Fashion Books include Le Follet, the World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal—the highest priced not being always the most practical.

OBITUARY.

LORD JOHN THYNNE.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster, died on the 9th inst., at the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey. He was born Nov. 7, 1798, the third son of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., by Isabella Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington; was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was for thirty years Incumbent of Walton-street-cum-Walton, Wiltshire, during which time he was appointed Sub-Dean of Lincoln. In July, 1831, he became Canon of Westminster, and in 1835 Sub-Dean, both of which preferments he held till his death, having declined the Deanery which had been offered to him by Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Thynne married, March 2, 1824, Anne Constantia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, by whom, who died April 22, 1866, he had seven sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Francis John, is now of Haynes Park, Beds; the second is the Rev. Arthur Christopher Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. Of the daughters the elder is Marchioness of Headfort.

SIR R. C. MUSGRAVE, BART.

Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, eleventh Baronet, of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland, M.P. for the eastern division of that county, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmorland, died on the 13th inst., at his town house, 17, Cavendish-square. He was born Aug. 21, 1838, the second son of Sir George Musgrave, tenth Baronet, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Sir James Graham, first Baronet, of Netherby, and succeeded his father Dec. 29, 1872, his elder brother having died previously. He received his education at Eton, and served for a time in the 71st Highlanders. In 1874 and 1876 he unsuccessfully contested East Cumberland in the

Conservative interest, but was elected at the general election last year. Sir Richard married, Jan. 17, 1867, Adora Frances Olga, only daughter of Mr. Peter Wells (by Adora Julia, his wife, daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart.), and leaves a young family of three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son and successor, now Sir Richard George Musgrave, twelfth Baronet, was born Oct. 11, 1872. The baronetcy was conferred at the institution of the order on Sir Richard Musgrave, K.B., whose only son, Sir Philip Musgrave, a staunch Royalist, was to have been raised to the Peerage as Baron Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, but the Patent was never completed. The curious relic—the old drinking-glass—called "The Luck of Eden Hall," on whose preservation the prosperity of the Musgraves is said to depend, is yet safe and sound, but

If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Eden Hall.

MR. BLOUNT, OF MAPLEDURHAM.

Mr. Michael Charles Blount, of Mapledurham, in the county of Oxford, the male representative of the very ancient and distinguished family of Blount, of Mapledurham, died on the 8th inst., aged sixty-one. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Michael Henry Mary Blount, of Mapledurham, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1832, by Elizabeth Anne Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre. The immediate founder of the Blounts of Mapledurham was Sir Michael Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, who erected, about the year 1582, the fine Elizabethan mansion of Mapledurham, still remaining in the most perfect preservation. The Misses Blount, the friends of the poet Pope, were daughters of Lister Blount of Mapledurham, who died in 1710.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, of Ardross and Dundonnell, Ross-shire, J.P. and D.L., on the 8th inst., aged thirty-seven.

Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Ruscombe Poole, Royal Artillery, killed in action at Laing's Neck, South Africa, on

the 28th ult., aged thirty-eight. He was second son of the late Mr. Gabriel Stone Poole, of South Brent, Somerset, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Westmacott.

The Rev. Francis Edward Durnford, M.A., Rector of Creeting, near Needham Market, Suffolk, Fellow of Eton College, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Francis Willington, of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, J.P., the direct descendant of the ancient family of Willington, of Hurley Hall and Umlerleigh, on the 10th inst., aged eighty. He married, in 1825, Jane Anne, daughter of Henry Pyc, M.P. for Berks, and Poet Laureate to George III.

General John Henry Fracklyn, C.B., R.A., on the 12th inst., at his residence, the Wigwam, Forest Hill, in his seventieth year. He entered the army in 1831, and served in the Crimea in 1855 before Sebastopol. He became Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery in 1878.

Lady Carey (Emily Aubrey), wife of Sir Peter Stafford Carey, of Condie, Guernsey, Bailiff of that Island (formerly Recorder of Dartmouth and Professor of English Law in University College, London), on the 9th inst. She was daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Warren, Scots Guards, and was married to Sir Peter Carey in 1835.

Major-General Thomas James MacLachlan, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, last week, at Ramsgate. Born about the year 1829, he entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. He served throughout the Central India Campaign of 1857-8 under Sir Hugh Rose. He retired in 1878 with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Mr. Edward William Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts, and Hunstrete Park, in the county of Somerset, the representative of the ancient and distinguished family of Popham, of Littlecote, descended immediately from Sir John Popham, of Littlecote, Lord Chief Justice of England, temp. Queen Elizabeth, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three.

Lady Amelia Eliza Montgomery, on the 5th inst., aged eighty-two. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas, fifth Earl of Macclesfield, by his first wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards, of Talgarth; was married in 1817 to Mr. William Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Down, and was left a widow in 1831. Her only child is the present Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey.

The Hon. Horatio Nelson Sandys Hood, Commander R.N., at Shanghai, in his thirty-eighth year. He was second son of the present Viscount Bridport, by Lady Mary Hill, his wife, second daughter of Arthur, third Marquis of Downshire, and grandson of Samuel, Lord Bridport, by Lady Charlotte Mary Nelson, his wife, niece and heiress of the great Admiral, Lord Nelson. He married, Sept. 28, 1872, Isabella Emily, second daughter of Major Robert William Mundy.

Mr. Francis Tyssen-Amherst, barrister-at-law, member of the Legislative Assembly, Queensland, on Jan. 3, on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Bokhara, on his voyage home from Australia, in his thirty-ninth year. He was second son of Mr. William George Tyssen Daniel-Tyssen, of Diddington, Hackney, and Foulden Hall, and was only brother of Mr. William A. Tyssen-Amherst, of Diddington Hall, M.P. for West Norfolk.

Lady Louisa Le Poer-Trench, on the 7th inst., in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, in her eighty-fifth year. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clanacarty, G.C.B., by Henrietta Margaret, his wife, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and was aunt of the present Earl of Clanacarty. She was married, in 1830, to her cousin, the Rev. William Le Poer-Trench, son of Dr. Power Le Poer-Trench, Archbishop of Tuam.

Mr. Frederick Marcus Callaghan, late of the 60th Rifles and late Captain North Cork Militia, J.P., in the county of Cork, suddenly, on the 10th inst., at his residence, 15, Circus, Bath, aged fifty-eight. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Gerard Callaghan, of Lotabeg, M.P. for Cork, and nephew of Daniel Callaghan, who also represented that city in Parliament. He leaves issue three sons and two daughters; the elder of the latter, Florence, wife of Mr. Hugh N. F. Bethell, nephew of the first Lord Westbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hudson, late of the 10th Regiment, on the 12th inst., at his residence in Golborne-road, South Kensington, in the fifty-third year of his age. He served during the Kaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3 on the Ordnance Staff, and was frequently thanked in general orders. He took part in the Crimean Campaign and was present at the several sorties, and the attack on the Redan in June 1855, when he was wounded by the bursting of a shell in the trenches. For his services in the Crimea he received a medal with clasp, and also the Turkish medal.

The Rev. Decimus William Preston, at his residence, Farnham Lodge, Ballybrack, in the county of Wicklow, on the 11th inst., in his seventy-sixth year, after a brief illness of one week. He was the youngest son of the late William Preston, Judge of Appeal, and the Hon. Frances Dorothea Preston, and grandson of John Evans, fifth Lord Carberry, and brother to the late Sir George Preston, of Dublin. He formerly was Rector of Tomregan, in the county of Cavan, and Rural Dean, and until lately was Rector of Ballycassidy, in the county of Fermanagh. He married, in 1839, Emily, daughter of the late General Alexander Armstrong, Royal Artillery, who survives him, and by whom he leaves five sons and three daughters. During his illness he was attended by his son, Surgeon-Major Preston, of the 66th Regiment, who but recently returned invalided from Afghanistan, having been desperately wounded at the battle of Maiwand, where he distinguished himself.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as Countess of Hohenembs, arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, and proceeded by special train through London to Wrenbury, Cheshire, whence her Majesty and her suite drove to Combermere Abbey.

Sir Henry Bessemer was presented with the freedom of the Cutler's Company on Wednesday, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet, in recognition of his services to the cause of technical education which the company is endeavouring to promote.

The opening of the new north wing of University College was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a dinner in the College Library—the Earl of Kimberley, president of the institution, in the chair. Amongst the speakers were Viscount Sherbrooke, Professors Tyndall, Max-Müller, and Huxley, Sir F. Leighton, and Sir John Lubbock, M.P.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Wednesday a letter was read from Mr. Parnell in reply to a series of resolutions requesting him to proceed at once to America in the interests of the league. The letter stated that Mr. Parnell had decided that it was his duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis. He and other Irish members would be in their places to give every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permitted to the passage of the Coercion and Arms Bills.



DEPARTURE OF A CUNARD STEAM-SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL.

SEE PAGE 186.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 2, 1879) of Mr. Mark Firth, late of Oakbrook, Sheffield, merchant and manufacturer, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 15th ult., at the Wakefield district registry, by Charles Henry Firth, the brother, John Bradley Firth, the son, James Henry Barber, Barnard Platts Broomhead, and Samuel Roberts, jun., the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £600,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Gedling Firth, £1000, and his horses, carriages, farming stock, &c., and for life £2000 per annum (to be reduced to £600 per annum in the event of her marrying again); she is also to have the enjoyment of the Oakbrook and Moscar estates, with the furniture and effects, until July, 1893, when his youngest child attains twenty-one, if she so long remains a widow; to his son John Bradley, five shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and £85,000 in cash; to his son Mark, ten shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and certain house property in Sheffield; to his son Alfred, ten shares in Thomas Firth and Sons and the Page Hall estate; to his son Bernard Alexander three shares in Thomas Firth and Sons, the Abbey Dale estate, £15,500 railway stock, and £41,800 in cash; to his son Charles Henry Bramley, three shares in Thomas Firth and Sons, the Bramley and Coalbrook estates, £17,000 railway stock, and some other property; to each of his three younger daughters, Caroline Bradley, Rachel, and Helen Beatrice, £25,000 railway stock; to his said three daughters, in addition, and to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bingham Taylor, £25,000 each in July, 1893; and to his executors, £250 each. The residue of his real and personal estate, at the said date, is to be divided between all his sons.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1873) with four codicils (dated Nov. 25, 1874; Oct. 27, 1877; March 16, 1878; and July 26, 1880) of Mr. William Chapman, late of No. 16, St. James's-street, and of No. 54, Wimpole-street, banker, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas Palmer Chapman and the Ven. Frank Robert Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives considerable legacies to, or upon trust for, his children, Thomas Palmer Chapman, Frank Robert Chapman, Edward Chapman, Mrs. Clara Craze, and Mrs. Jane Surtees, and the widow and children of his late son, William Chapman; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his two sons, Thomas Palmer and Frank Robert, in equal shares.

Probate of the will (dated Aug. 3, 1876) with two codicils (dated respectively Feb. 26, 1878, and Aug. 2, 1879) of Mr. David Wilson, late of No. 59, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, and 27, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, has been granted to Alexander Calder, J. R. Worcester, and A. Kimber, three of the executors therein named, the personal estate in England (exclusive of the settlements made during the testator's lifetime) being sworn under £60,000, the greater part of the property appearing by the will to be in India and Ceylon. The testator, after referring to two settlements made by him in favour of certain of his children, and bequeathing certain legacies and annuities, gives sums of £5000 each to his ten grandchildren, to be held by trustees for their benefit, and directs the residue of his real and personal estate, both in England and abroad, to be sold, and the proceeds, subject to certain annuities and payments, to be held upon trust for his children and their issue, in equal shares.

The will (dated May 6, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Ann Cross (George Eliot), the wife of Mr. John Walter Cross, late of No. 4, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Charles Lee Lewes, the sole executor, the personal estate, limited to the property she had a power of appointment over by virtue of a settlement (dated May 4, 1880) and under the will of Mrs. Mary Evarard, being sworn under £40,000. By the settlement referred to not only was the property she then possessed settled, but also any she might thereafter acquire by the exercise of her literary skill. The testatrix bequeaths £5000 to Miss Emily Clarke, £1000 to Vivian Hyam Lewes, an annuity of £100 for her life to Mrs. Caroline Bray, and an annuity of £40 for her life to her housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Dowling. The sum of £12,500 is to be set aside, in the names of her executor and her husband as trustees, and the income paid to Mrs. Eliza Lewes, the widow of Herbert Arthur Lewes, for life or during widowhood, and on her death or second marriage, as to one moiety of the capital fund for her son, George Henry Lewes, and as to the other moiety for her daughter, Marian Lewes. As to the residue of her property, the testatrix gives the same to the said Charles Lee Lewes, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1876) of Mr. John Nash, late of Reigate, Surrey, who died on Nov. 24 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by John Lanison Nash and William Henry Nash, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after bequeathing a few legacies, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his three sons, John Lanison, William Henry, and Joseph.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1863) of Miss Eloisa Heathcoat, of late of Bolham House, Tiverton, Devon, and of No. 122, Mare-street, Hackney, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Sir John Heathcoat Heathcoat-Amory, Bart., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies of £8000 to her sister, Mrs. Caroline Brewin; £6000 each to her said nephew, and her niece, Mrs. Sarah Ann Travers; and the residue of her property to her said sister.

The will (dated May 29, 1876) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will, and the other July 18, 1879) of Miss Emma Hussey, formerly of Upwood, Huntingdonshire, but late of No. 29, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Richard Hussey Hussey, the brother, and the Rev. Spencer Richard Arthur Buller, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her executors, and there are some specific bequests of pictures and jewellery. As to the residue of her property, she gives one third to her said brother, one third to her sister Eleanor, Lady St. John, and one third between her nephews, the said Spencer Richard Arthur Buller and Moubray Buller.

The will (dated June 9, 1874) with a codicil (dated June 11, 1880) of Dame Rebecca Constantia Elizabeth Harle Franks, formerly of Ibstone House, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, but late of Stanstead House, near Bishops Stortford, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Samuel Richard Brewis, George William Brewis, and Percy Robert Brewis, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £13,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her children, two servants, and others; and exercises her power of appointment under her first husband's will over a sum of £20,000 in favour of her daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Friend and Mrs. Rebecca Isabella Young. The residue of her property she gives to her said three sons and two daughters.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1875) of Mr. William Packe, late of No. 1, Cavendish-square, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Sir Edward Henry Scott, Bart., and Robert Ruthven Pym, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

CHESS.

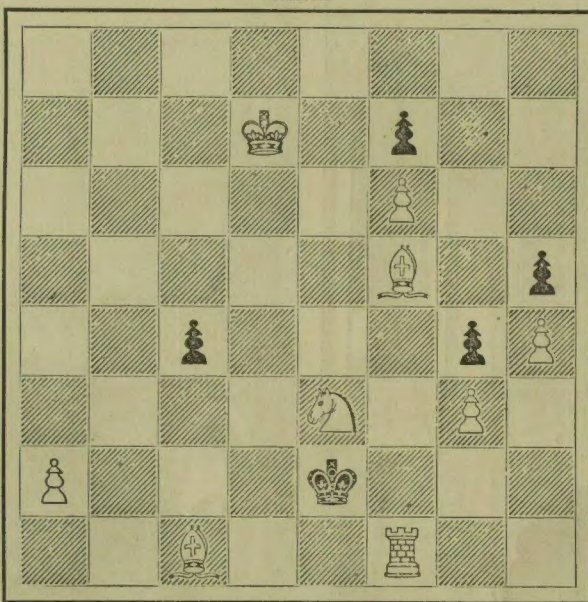
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E T (Bath).—Please accept our best thanks for your letter and the game accompanying it. If we hear from the other side, the two shall appear together.
J T (Hildesheim).—Look again at No. 1929. There is certainly a solution to it.
L N P (Newport).—Please to describe your problem on a diagram.
W T W (Ipswich).—Black, in the position described, made a false move in capturing an adverse man by a move that cannot be legally made. The penalty is that he must, at the choice of his adversary (1), either move his own or take the adverse man which his adversary may select.
B L (Berlin).—We are much obliged for the "Hermite's" joke, and shall be glad to receive a report of the meeting in August.
W J E.—Thanks for your letter. We are always glad to read the criticisms of solvers on the problems appearing in this column, so do not hesitate to express your views.
A C (Staines).—In Mr. Taylor's problem, quoted in our issue of the 5th instant, the White Knights are placed at Q B 5th and Q 8th.
H S (Retford).—Please see answer to A C.
T G (Smethwick).—It is not forgotten, and it shall appear shortly.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from W Pocock, of Cape Town; of No. 1926 from J Tucker; of Mr. Taylor's Problem from H B. James Dobson, J J Heaton, Thomas Guest, Norman Rumbelow, Joseph Paluzie, E L G, F G Parsloe, S W Jones, T H Holdron, H H Noyes, W J Rudman, F Ferris, W Hillier, Joseph A. Worth, E P Kemp, Aaron Harper, G W Law, S Farrant, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, F E Purchas, East Marden, R H Brooke, C Darrach, S S Harris, R J Vines, L L Greenaway, H K Awdry, and H Blacklock; of the Hermit of Tynan's Problem from F E Purchas, Thomas Guest, and E Bohnstedt.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from Omas, C T B, Thomas Guest, George Neuer (Florence), E Bohnstedt, and B R Wood.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1928 received from F E Purchas, S G C, N M Gurrig, Stuart Berkeley, Daniel See, R E, Emile Frau, C S Hockin, C L Hockin, J H Symington, Thomas Guest, W F Payne, J H Selkirk, M H Moorhouse, Joseph Paluzie, E Bohnstedt, and J Bunnstead.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1929 received from H B. Lily and Conrade, Hereward, F E Purchas, Julia Short, N M Carrig, J Alois Schuncke, Cant, E P Vulliamy, Gateshead-on-Tyne, D W (Guernsey), East Marden, H R, Portobello, Frank Littleboy, Norman Rumbelow, Emile Frau, Shadforth, Semaj, James Dobson, R H Brooks, W Biddle, J H Symington, J W W, Sidmouth, J J Heaton, J Neveu, Philmore, H F Jones, A C (Staines), W J Eggleston, Alpha, W T R, Thomas Guest, E L G, J Perez Ventoso, Lulu, Joseph Paluzie, H Steubing, E Bohnstedt, W F Payne, W F R (Swansea), Dr F St, J A Green, C S Hockin, C Luxmore Hockin, F G Parsloe, S Loundes, T H Holdron, H H Noyes, W J Rudman, F Ferris, W Hillier, R T Kemp, R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), An Old Hand, B W Kell, M O'Halloran, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, C Oswald, N Cator, Otto Fulder (Ghent), C Dagraach, Jupiter Junior, G S Cox, E Elsbury, D Templeton, R Gray, H Blacklock, W Warren, B L Dyke, Nerina, G L Mayne, B R Wood, E L Green, and E Louden.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1928.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K sq Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1931.
By W. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Two of eight Games played *sans voir* and concurrently by Mr. BLACKBURN against eight members of the Manchester Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q R to Kt sq	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. Castles	P to B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	19. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B sq
8. B takes P	Kt takes P	20. B to K 6th	Q to Q 3rd
9. Q to Q 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	21. Q R to K sq	Castles
10. P takes B	P to Q B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	Q R takes B
11. B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	23. R takes B	
12. Q to K 3rd	R to Kt sq		

Black resigned.

Board No. 5.—One of eight Games played at Manchester, Feb. 5.

WHITE (J. H. B.)	BLACK (T. B. Wilson.)	WHITE (J. H. B.)	BLACK (T. B. Wilson.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	20. P takes P	R to B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. B takes P	P to B 3rd
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	22. B to B 4th	R takes Kt
4. P to K Kt 5th	P takes K P	23. P takes R	Q takes P
5. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	24. Kt to R 5th	Kt to Kt 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	25. Kt to B 4th	Q to Kt 4th
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Castles	26. Q to Q 2nd	K to R 2nd
8. P to B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	27. R to R 5th	Q to B 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	28. P to Kt 4th	P takes P
10. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	29. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Castles Q R	P to Q R 4th	30. R takes R	Kt takes R
12. P to K R 4th	P to K B 4th	31. B to Kt 6th	Kt to B 6th
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K sq	32. B to B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
14. Kt to K 5th	P to Q R 5th	33. Q takes Q	Q takes Q
15. P to R 5th	R to R 4th	34. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
16. Kt to Kt 6th	R to B 2nd	35. P takes Q	B to Kt 4th (ch)
17. Q R to K sq	Kt to B 3rd	36. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
18. B to B 4th	Kt to Q sq	37. Kt to B 8th (ch)	K to R sq
19. P to Q 5th	P to Kt 4th	38. P to K 7th	Resigns.

Mr. Blackburn's blindfold games rarely require explanatory notes, and the two which appear above can not be numbered among the exceptions. Although he was conducting six others at the same time, seeing none of the boards, these will be found instructive examples of his brilliant style of play, and we commend them to the attention of the student.

A match was played on the 11th inst. between the Bermondsey and Hackney Chess Clubs, nine players a side. It resulted in a draw, each club scoring 4½.

In the current number of that excellent American magazine, *Brentano's Monthly*, there are eighteen pages devoted to chess, the contents comprising light and entertaining articles in prose, a chess poem, problems, and a selection of good games. It is announced that Mr. Barnes, of New York, will henceforth conduct the game department. Mr. Allen confining his attention to the literary matter and problems. We quote one of the latter, contributed by Mr. G. E. Carpenter:—

White: K at K square; Q at K 5th; Kts at K 6th and Q R 4th; B at Q Kt 7th; Pawns at K R 4th and K B 6th. (Seven pieces.)
Black: K at K 4th; Pawn at K R 3rd. (Two pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A new edition of the "Laws of Short Whist," by J. L. Baldwin, and a treatise on the game by the late James Clay, has been published by Messrs. De L. Rue and Co. The treatise is well known to every whist-player possessing any pretensions to scientific skill, but there are many others who may be rescued from the impending doom of that "miserable old age" "falleyn and abhorred by a timely study of this little volume. In the Laws (the clause relating to the "trump card"), we observe it is stated that the dealer must take it into his hand before playing to the first lead. That may or may not be desirable; but it is not, with submission, a necessary proceeding, nor is it an usual one. The trump card must be taken up before the first trick is turned and quitted, or it is liable to be called; but we never saw the penalty enforced, although we have often witnessed a breach of the law.

COPYRIGHT.

A conference of English authors and publishers was held last Saturday, at 22, Albemarle-street, to consider the draught of a proposed international copyright treaty between the United States and Great Britain, together with the modifications and additions suggested by the British Government. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., presided. It was resolved, "That the draught of the proposed treaty submitted by the United States Minister to her Majesty's Government be accepted as a basis for negotiation, subject to the substitution of twelve months for three; that the provision requiring the manufacture of books to be in the country of publication be confined to the United States; that all prints or reprints of books by British authors which are published by or with the consent of the authors in the United States be freely admitted into the United Kingdom and into all parts of her Majesty's dominions." In the course of the discussion Mr. G. A. Sala said that Messrs. Harper had written to him some time ago offering him £5 for the privilege of publishing his last letters from America. They stated that they were unable to offer more, as they knew the letters were about to be pirated, but that the author would at least have the satisfaction of seeing them respectfully printed. The letters were subsequently pirated by a publisher of New York, who had mutilated them most grossly.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, Professor Bentley said that the tea-plant, although it had been cultivated in China for probably thousands of years, was in reality a native of India, and its many varieties had been derived by long culture from one common origin. The treatment under which the camellia japonica was now so generally grown would also suit the tea-plant, and as interesting varieties might be obtained with a little attention.

THE CUNARD ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIPS.

We were happy to learn at the beginning of this week that the Cunard Company's fine steam-ship *Batavia*, the fate of which had for some days been a subject of much anxiety, was quite safe after all; she had lost her propeller, and had been driven far to the southward by the late strong northerly winds; but was met by the steam-ship *Columbia*, of the Anchor Line, and was towed to Fayal, in the Azores, into which port she was taken on the 5th inst. There is a floating-dock and repairing factory at St. Michael's, where the spare propeller carried by the *Batavia* can be adjusted, after which she will come on to Liverpool. Her passengers may arrive in England, by the other steamers from the Azores, some time before the Cunard ship herself can be made ready to complete her interrupted voyage.

This recent adventure, we have considered, may give additional interest to our Illustrations, published this week, of the departure of a Cunard steam-ship from Liverpool. The great Company formed by Sir Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, with Messrs. Burns and MacIver, of Glasgow, and Mr. R. Napier, the eminent marine engineer, about forty years ago, has owned nearly a hundred and fifty ships; its fleet at one time being usually composed of about fifty, including those employed in the Atlantic Mail service, those of the Havre and Mediterranean service, and others plying between Halifax and Bermuda, and between several British and Irish ports. Its entire floating property may perhaps be valued at something like nine or ten millions sterling. Some of the finest ships in the world are to be found on its Atlantic Line; and no ships are more perfectly equipped, or maintained in better condition. Their historical exemption from disasters at sea has been the natural result of a care and foresight which has dealt equally with the largest questions and the minutest details, which has extended to every particular of construction, equipment, and service, and which, not content with seeing everything well done in the first instance, has secured the perpetual maintenance of the prescribed standard by incessant watchfulness and supervision. The ships of the Cunard Company have all been built in the Clyde, chiefly by the Messrs. Napier, and of late years by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson and others. The builders have no responsibility beyond that of following the plans and specifications which are delivered to them by the Company, and in which the most minute points of detail are provided for with a care and knowledge which are the results of an experience unequalled in its extent, and improved by constant study. The *Batavia*, which was built ten years ago, is an iron screw-steamer, of 2500 tons burden, and 450-horse power engines. The *Aurania*, now almost completed, is built entirely of steel, and is of 7000 tons burden; her engines will be of 8500-horse power.

Among other precautions regularly taken by the Cunard Company, it may here be mentioned that, on account of the danger of navigating the Mersey by insufficient light, the ships are never allowed to leave Liverpool in the afternoon or evening. They always sail in the morning; and, in consequence of the state of the tide, this often necessitates a very early departure. The crew, as well as everything in the ship, the working of the pumps, manning of the boats, the engines, steering and signalling apparatus, undergo a minute inspection, before each voyage, and no ship would be allowed to start if the smallest defect were found in these particulars. Thanks to such precautions, no loss of life, or of her Majesty's mails, has yet occurred in this vast carrying operation of a service which conveys about fifty thousand persons, during the year, to and fro between England and America. The rules for its navigation are also most judicious. It is some years since the increasing traffic directed the attention of the company to the risks that would be run if all vessels, both outward and homeward, were crowding along the most direct sailing track, a course which would render the occurrence of collisions a mere question of time. In order to avoid this danger, the company determined to lay down sailing lines which should not only keep the outward and the homeward bound vessels apart, but which should also keep both classes somewhat away from the ordinary highways of Atlantic navigation. The outward-bound steamers, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, cross the meridian of 50 deg. at 43 deg. latitude, or nothing to the north of 43 deg., while on the homeward passage they cross the same meridian at 42 deg. latitude, or nowhere to the north of 42 deg. Like express-trains, they may be said to run upon their own up and down lines, and to follow each other at intervals which are sufficient to ensure safety.

Our Illustrations of the scenes attending the ordinary embarkation of passengers at Liverpool for a voyage by the weekly Cunard steamer to Halifax, Boston, or New York will at once be recognised by those of our readers who have any acquaintance with the aspects of similar traffic at a great port of ocean steam navigation, as representing in a truthful and lively manner the sort of bustle there witnessed upon every similar occasion. The cabs and other vehicles, with anxious people inside, and with piles of luggage on the roof, continually drive up to the entrance of the landing-stage on the Mersey quay, where

(Continued on page 192.)

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CHEST.

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BEAUTY!

GRACE!

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HEALTH!

ACTIVITY!

VIGOUR!

WONDERFUL

AS THE

TELEPHONE

AND

ELECTRIC

LIGHT.

£500 FORFEIT to any
purchaser of a bottle of POWELL'S
EMBOCATION if the Testimonials published
in its favour and signed by

H.R.H. the DUKE D'AUMALE,
Right Hon. the late Earl of
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RADNOR,
Mrs. MARK WOOD,
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and many other eminent persons, are not
genuine. The money refunded to any pur-
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EMBOICATION is sold by Chemists and
Medicine Vendors throughout the World, in
Bottles at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. JOHN M.
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TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
CLERGYMEN,
ACTORS,
VOCALISTS,
READERS.

£500 will be paid by the undersigned to any
purchaser of a bottle of HANFORD'S
BRONCHITINE if the TESTIMONIALS are
not genuine which are published in its favour
and signed by the most eminent CLERGYMEN,
ACTORS, VOCALISTS, READERS, and
PUBLIC SPEAKERS. The cost of the Medicine
will also be refunded to any purchaser dis-
satisfied with its effect. Hanford's Bronchitine
cures all affections of the Throat and Vocal
Organs without internal medicine of any sort.
Pamphlet, with Testimonials, to any address.
"HANFORD'S BRONCHITINE" is sold by
principal Chemists. Price, 2s. 9d. per Bottle.
(But one size.) If not obtainable at nearest
Chemist's, send your order direct to me,
including P.O.O. JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great
Russell-street-buildings, Great Russell-street,
London.

THE EDSON ELECTRIC
GARTER.

THE MOST ingenious Electric
appliance.
Its use occasions no inconvenience.
Adapted to Grown Persons and Children.
Thousands now worn in England.
Hundreds of letters confirming our
statements.

Every Pair of Garters tested by
Galvanometer and warranted perfect.
They Develop the Limb, they Support
the Limb, they Strengthen the Foot and
Ankle, add Grace and Elasticity to the
Step, give Great Ease and Comfort in
Walking, Dancing, or Riding, Maintain
and Excite Healthful Circulation, put an
End to ill-Shaped and Dwarfed Limbs
and Ankles, Dispel Gout, Rheumatic, and
Neuralgic Pains, Subdue all Cramps and
Stiffness of Joints.
Wholly supersedes not only the costly
Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances of the
day, but every other form of Garter.
Beautiful in appearance. Adjusted in a
moment. Finished in Finest Silk and
Cotton Fabric (usual Colours), with Stud
and Buckle Clasp.

Price—In finest Cotton Web, Ladies' or
Gents' size, 2s. 6d.; in Silk, 3s. 6d. (by
post, 2s. 8d. and 3s. 8d.); for Children
up to eight years, Cotton Web, 2s.; in
Silk, 3s. (by post, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 2d.).
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THE ELECTRIC FABRIC CO., Sole
Patentees (New Building), No. 1, Char-
lotte-st., Bedford-sq., London.
Edson's Electric Wristbands and
Arm-bands, 2s. 6d. per pair; per post, 2s. 8d.

FLORIMEL OF PALM.

A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and
civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell in the "Bridge-
water Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful
of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body but
of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be
removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once
used will convince the most sceptical that, if softly applied, too
much cannot be said in favour of the Florimel of Palm for render-
ing the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.

PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

TURKISH PASTILS.

"Through all my travels few things astonished me more
than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at
Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is
used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the
breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in
Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-
street."—Lady W. Montagu.

In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SACHETS.

PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder
the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief.
Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grate-
ful and pleasing perfume without being too piquant. Piesse and
Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and
Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.

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BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET,

White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Fraugipanni,
Opponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of

the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes,
1s. each.

The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Per-
fumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.

BREIDENBACH and CO., Perfumers to the Queen, 157a, New
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A MASS OF CURLS.—COX'S CURLING

A FLUID (protected by Proprietor's Signature) ensures
Curly and Wavy Hair, also assists the Growth. Warranted
harmless and certain. Will not stain or injure the finest hair.
Beautifully scented. Has been in use by ladies of title for
centuries. No curling tongs required. Regularly used two or
three times a week will always keep the Hair Curly. Price 4s.
6d. per Bottle, carriage paid, free from observation; or order
of your local Chemist, or send direct to the Sole Agent for Great
Britain, L. L. N. MARSHALL, Commission Agent, 35, St. Mary's-
square, London, S.E.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore it in
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The
Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers
everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them perfectly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes
instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco
smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of
sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious
as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at
2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the

pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and
constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many
thousands have their skins blighted by the use of the brilliant
soaps, Carbolio, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured
soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more
delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALBION MILK
AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most
purifying of all soaps, by its purifying action taking away and
preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recom-
mended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant
preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in
Tallets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALBION SANATARY SOAP COM-
PANY, 53a, Oxford-street, London.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

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"A PURE COCOA OF THE CONSISTENCY OF TEA."

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"MARAVILLA" COCOA ESSENCE.

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SOLD in TINS and TIN-LINED PACKETS

ONLY, by ALL GROCERS.

STEAM MILLS, BRICK-LANE, LONDON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

DEPARTURE OF A CUNARD STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL.

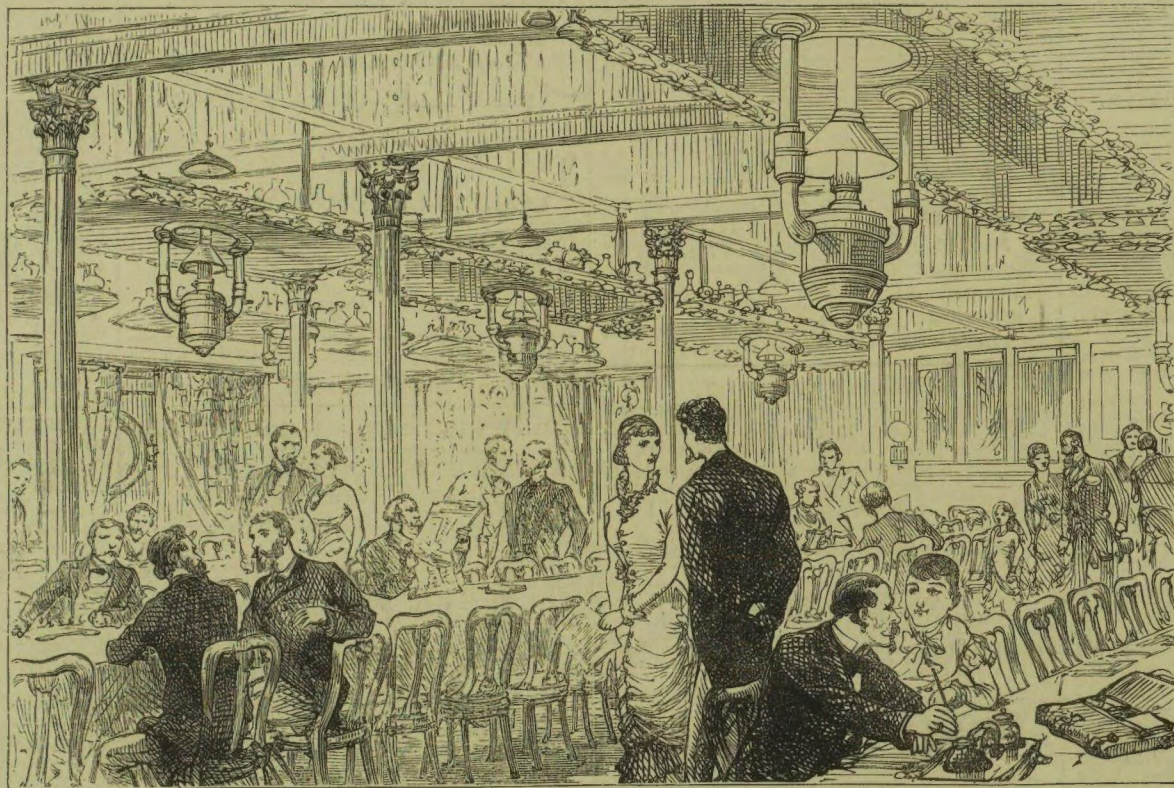


PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THE LANDING-STAGE.



GOING ON BOARD THE TENDER.

passengers have presently to go aboard the tender, by which they are soon conveyed to the noble Cunard steam-ship lying in the middle of the river. They are received at their coming on board the ship by one of her courteous and attentive officers, and are directed to their respective berths, readily obtaining whatever assistance they need. It is, of course, a troublesome little affair, but of great importance to their comfort during the next ten days, to get their portmanteaux, or travelling-bags, and other repositories of needful personal gear so arranged as to be easily accessible for daily or hourly convenience. But when this has been effected to their satisfaction, they can freely enjoy, in the handsome and spacious saloon, as much leisurely quiet, with opportunities for undisturbed family or social converse, as in the public room of a first-rate hotel on shore. We say nothing of the ample pro-



THE SALOON.

vision of meals and lesser refreshments, or of the prompt and agreeable manner in which they are served. In all these respects, as well as in the perfection of the ship's equipment, the skill of her officers and the discipline of her crew (whose preliminary muster, for official inspection, is shown in one Sketch), the Cunard Liner may, at least, compare to advantage with any other mail and passenger steam-ships in the world. Our large Engraving represents the scene on board one of these fine vessels in the Mersey at the moment when she begins to part company with the Liverpool steam-tender, and to pass, at first slowly, but with speed very soon increased, down the widening estuary to the open sea. There is always a feeling of solemnity in this moment of departure for an ocean voyage; but the friendly waving of good-by signals goes on till they are out of sight.



PASSENGERS COMING ON BOARD.



MUSTER OF THE CREW FOR INSPECTION.